SATURDAY NIGHT

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA OTTAWA ONT DEC 31/35/36

THE FRONT PAGE

The "History of Canada, August 31-September 7," our summary of current events of general importance in and concerning the Dominion, will be found on Page Eleven, in the Second Section.

THE entire Montreal organization of the Provincial Police Force of Quebec has been dismissed by Premier Duplessis without the production of specific charges, and with the bald assertion that "it was urgent to do away with an organization which was marked for some time as a harbor of corruption, scandal and abuses." The Montreal staff of the Quebec Liquor Commission and of the traffic police has met the same fate.

We are not disposed to contradict Premier Duplessis' assertion; a number of facts tending to justify it have been pretty common knowledge for several years. We are, however, very strongly disposed to deplore the condition of things in which the fate of a large body of men occupying responsible positions can be determined by a stroke of the pen of a single politician. Six months ago any citizen or newspaper of the Province of Quebec who might have undertaken to make the assertion which Mr. Duplessis has just made, and to associate it with the names of the individuals whom he has dismissed, would have incurred the certainty of a prosecution for libel and a very strong probability of conviction and exemplary damages. Today it would perhaps be almost equally dangerous, though in a different way, to deny the same assertion.

Nobody with an intelligent idea of the workings of democratic government can possibly regard this as a proper and desirable state of affairs. Wholesale dismissal of the servants of the government, without impartial inquiry and the careful sifting of evidence, is fatal to the efficiency and loyalty of the entire service—a loyalty which, be it noted, must if it is to be of any value be directed to the Crown and to the people of the country or Province, and not to the party or group of politicians which happens to be in power. We have had far too much of that sort of thing in Ontario recently, but at least it has been done on allegations involving few more serious charges than inefficiency or political partiality, and there has been no wholesale besmirching of the characters of the dismissed persons.

The need for efficiency and loyalty—to the public interest—is greater in the police force than in any other branch of the public service, and we cannot feel that the present Quebec method of promoting that efficiency and loyalty is likely to be entirely successful. It is likely, on the other hand, to be highly successful in promoting, and maintaining in power, a dictatorial type of government.

INTERVENTION IN SPAIN

THE widely uttered suggestion that the Great Powers should intervene for the prevention of the more inhumane methods of the civil strife now going on in Spain would be humorous if it were not so tragic. Very little is being done in Spain that would not be done by most of the European powers if they found it necessary in order to preserve their authority in their own countries, or advisable in order to spread their authority in somebody else's country. The chief source of the horrors in Spain is to be sought in the appalling inefficiency of the contending forces, and especially in the inability of the government to exert any real control over those who are professedly fighting on its side; against which may be set the necessity that the rebels are under of tolerating a great deal of non-European behavior—or what would once have been non-European behavior—by their Moroccan troops.

To put a stop to the Spanish fighting before it has definitely settled the question of which party is to rule in Spain would impose on the European powers the imperative necessity of deciding that question themselves. They are even more incapable of doing that without fighting than the Spaniards are. If European civilization had today any common ideals upon which it could unite, and if those ideals included a measure of humanity in the conduct of a civil war, it might have some chance of imposing them upon the Spaniards; but it has not. It seems improbable that it will have until the European peoples develop a new sense of religion strong enough to outweigh their present absolute absorption in matters of power and wealth.

LEAVE REVOLUTION ALONE

THE extraordinary state of rhetorical bemuddlement into which we have got ourselves on the subject of war has not often been better displayed than in the recent speech by Sir Samuel Hoare explaining why Great Britain was abandoning the ancient doctrine of the right of other nations to support the established government in any country against a rebellion. It is not however with that part of the speech of the First Lord of the Admiralty that we are chiefly concerned. The change that has taken place in that body of international etiquette which is popularly referred to as international law is comprehensible enough. In the nineteenth century the nations of Europe had at least one fairly common interest, after the elimination of Napoleon; and that interest was in the preservation of existing governments against those who wished to upset them. There is now no such common interest. Most of the governments of Europe are themselves revolutionary, but they are of two types, and each type is only too anxious to promote revolution in other countries away from the opposite type and towards its own. Any attempt to aid in the suppression of a revolution in Spain, for example, would merely invite a counter effort to promote that revolution, by countries favorable to the type of government at which it aims. In the circumstances the theory that all countries should be left to conduct their revolutions in private—a theory which in a less equally divided Europe would be quite intolerable—is perhaps the only workable theory for the time being.

"HARVESTING." The week's Prize Photograph, by Gus Bok, Gananoque, Ont. Rolleicord, 1/100 second at F8, 4 p.m., July 31, Agfa Plenachrome.

WAR AGAINST WAR

BUT the part of Sir Samuel's speech which reveals the rhetorical bemuddlement of the age is the part which asserts that the people of Great Britain "are strengthening our defences to prevent a world war. I do not believe that any country wants a world war, but if I am wrong and there is any country so foolish and criminal, I say to that country that we are re-arming because we are determined to make a world war impossible."

If this statement can be reduced to any logical series of premises and conclusions, we should greatly like to know what it is. On the face of it, it appears to contain the proposition that a single country, by equipping itself with an adequate armament, will be able to make a world war impossible, no matter how strong and how numerous are the "foolish and criminal" countries which desire to precipitate one. All that we have to say about this proposition is that at this distance from Europe it appears incredible, and that we can see no reason why it should look any more credible to people who are fifty miles from the European continental coast line or to people who are within that coast line. If there is a section of the British population which must be talked to in this way, as there was a section of the American population in 1917 which had to be told that the United States was going to war to end war, then the immediate purpose of Sir Samuel's utterance is perhaps explained. But in that event the utterance itself remains as a frightful comment upon the present weakness of democracy. A nation which can only be governed by deceiving a large proportion of its citizens is a nation whose title to democratic self-government is extremely questionable. The price that must ultimately be paid for this sort of deception is a terrible one; for the deception cannot be maintained indefinitely, and the deceived will always exact vengeance when they discover what has been done to them.

Sir Samuel Hoare probably knows, and his superiors in the British Government certainly know, that Great Britain is arming because there is a considerable prospect of her being compelled, as a European power within gunshot of other European powers, to defend herself, and to aid in defending those governments whose polity is most congenial to her own, in a somewhat general conflict between the two new types of politico-economic structure. The nearest that any actual truth comes to Sir Samuel's statement is this, that without an adequate armament Great Britain would be practically certain to be attacked by one or other of the warring sides, while with an adequate armament she might have some faint chance of keeping out of the conflict. This appears to us as an amply sufficient reason for re-armament. We should think more highly of both Sir Samuel and his government if they had the courage to talk to their electors in some such terms rather than in the sentimental language which has been too much in vogue in English-speaking countries since 1917.

IMPROVEMENT AT THE "EX"

NO OLD friend of the Toronto Exhibition can have failed to be impressed this year with the decided improvement in its effectiveness as an entertaining spectacle, which we venture to regard as the first and most important function of any exhibition. Nor can there be any doubt that this has been largely due to the more extensive use of the resources of modern lighting and plastic architecture, as shown most

(Continued on Page Three)

THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

THEY were times, the future archaeologist will write, in which there was a great deal of resentment and envy among the people and no man had a good word to say for his fellow. Symptomatic of this wide-spread ill-feeling was the popularity of a game called "knock-knock".

•

There is another reason why so many people are afraid of the next war. Nobody wants to undergo another barrage of war novels.

•

Our hilarious foreign correspondent cables that when the fascists get through with Spain there will be nothing left.

•

Here's a paradox. Canada is being criticized for not having a foreign policy by the same people who say that she should follow Great Britain's lead.

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Jung, psychoanalyst and colleague of Freud, says that hunger is the premier emotion, with sex in second place. This view will be hotly contested by novelists who write of sex for their bread and butter.

•

The Dionne quintuplets are natural born film stars, we are told. But the reason they can't read or write is because they're not old enough.

Well, now we know what corner prosperity was around. It was the corner on munitions.

•

We suppose those Aryan novels that Nazi authors are turning out might be classed as racy fiction.

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A correspondent says he cannot reconcile the fact that the fascists go about in shirts with the fact that they support the vested interests.

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People are becoming more unbalanced, says a psychiatrist. It's the best explanation we have heard of the prevalence of "knock-knock".

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The quintuplets will probably be different from others girls in this respect. When they grow up they'll want to break out of the movies.

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But if capitalists were all-powerful the "world cruise" departments of the steamship companies could break up the Spanish revolution.

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The first step, we imagine, in the building up of Canada's defences would be to double the size of our fleet, making four ships in all.

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Esther says she supposes she is naturally a radical. She says she was born left-handed.

I AM A CONSERVATIVE

BY A. M. MOWAT

For the benefit of some of our readers who might be misled by the portentous seriousness of Mr. Mowat's style into believing that he means just what he says, we think it well to mention that his writings are usually ironical. The one thing that we are sure about in regard to this article is that it does not mean exactly what it says.

THOUGH like all true Conservatives I always vote Conservative, I am not bigoted or narrow in my political views. I feel, for instance, that nowadays there are some quite respectable Liberals. My old father would have been shocked to hear me say this. He used to say, "Scratch a Liberal and you'll find an agitator and a radical." In his day, I am afraid, this was only too lamentably true. No one can read the history of nineteenth century Liberalism either here in Canada or in the Old Country, without realizing how their demagogic leaders, men like William Lyon Mackenzie, and Joseph Chamberlain, in his unregenerate days, toadied to the masses in a manner that was nothing less than disgraceful. And while I have no wish to distress or embarrass respectable present-day Liberals, many of them sound industrialists, and even bankers, who unquestionably now feel humiliated at the way their fathers and grandfathers carried on, they would I know be the first to admit that it was the Liberal and not the Conservative spirit which deliberately encouraged the common people to think politically and forced their betters into giving them a democratic form of government, which today is carrying us straight into the abyss of socialism.

BUT though, when we recall such wickedness, we Conservatives may find it difficult to forgive and forget, I think for our own sakes we should make the effort. We must remember that if times have changed for the worse, the Liberals, I mean of course respectable Liberals, have changed for the better. No doubt there are still many Grits (the very word puts my teeth on edge) who are the same old rascally agitators they always were, and there are a few who have the consummate cheek to admit openly that they are radicals at heart, but I honestly do not believe they now constitute the backbone of the party, at any rate not the financial backbone. If you don't mind me speaking lightly about serious matters I would say that this Grit element is today only the wish-bone of their party, and a pretty wishy-washy wish-bone at that. Now my Conservative friends are probably saying to themselves by now, "What is this fellow getting at anyhow? Why should we take a Liberal into our bosom when, given the chance, he'll only bite it?" But I don't think that that is the correct way to look at it. History shows that once you get a Liberal into the true fold, he usually becomes harmless. A high ethical environment counts for more than we realize. Why even out-and-out Socialists like Ramsay MacDonald gradually learn to behave like gentlemen, and look at Sir John Simon, he's not only harmless, he's downright useful. While if you'll cast your mind back to the last Canadian Conservative Government which admitted a few Liberals into the Cabinet, you'll recall how quiet, gentle and well behaved they became.

ALL the same I wouldn't have you think that it doesn't give me a pang to advocate joining up with even so-called respectable Liberals. I know there's always a risk of a snake in the grass biting the hand that feeds it, but I maintain that if Democracy is to be held in check it's a risk we're bound to take. For if one thing is sure than another, it is that the time is rapidly approaching when all the disreputable factions in Canada like the ordinary Grits, the Stevensites, the C.C.F., and even worse and lower forms of life are going to gang up with one-another in order to carry on this terrible democratic experiment which is driving us straight to ruin.

Even the respectable Liberals are now beginning to see that what is happening on the Prairies, what has just occurred in Quebec, and the Red Terror we're enduring in Ontario (only yesterday another poor victim had to pay $600,000 in back taxes or go to jail) spells revolt. Yes! I mean it. Revolt, treason, rebellion against holy constituted vested interests. There's no sense in a Conservative putting his head in the sand and saying it's not there. The fact is a Popular Front Party is coming to Canada, and if we Conservatives don't want to see the terrible things happen here that have occurred in the United States and in France, we also must form a common front with these respectable Liberals.

IF WE can't go to the country at the next election with the respectable Liberals on our side, Democracy will triumph. If that occurs I for one am going to go and live in a decent God-fearing country like Italy or Germany, where respectable people are still respected and the trains run on time.

Now if you agree with me, and I don't see how you can do otherwise, I've just one thing more to say and that is, who is going to lead our new Conservative-Respectable Liberal Party? One thing is sure, we don't want Bennett, he's too evangelical and sentimental and can't be trusted to stick to tried Conservative principles in a pinch. None of us I believe will ever forget those radio speeches.

We want a Leader whom we Conservatives can trust, who won't compromise with this rising tide of Democracy, and yet one who the Respectable Liberals will feel is their friend, and who won't treat them unkindly. There's only one such man in Canada, and though I am a Conservative of the true die-hard breed, I'll follow him willingly. His name, gentlemen, is Louis Alexandre Taschereau.

THE ISOLATION OF NORTH AMERICA IN WAR

BY J. ALEX. AIKEN

THE threatening situation in Europe and Asia, associated with persistence in the policy of increasing national armaments, offers sound reason to Canada and the United States for the serious consideration being given to the prospect for war. The fact is not overlooked that Canada is part of the British Empire, with all that that implies in obligations and international commitments in war and peace. Politically independent of the Empire, and separated from Europe and Asia by distance and a minimum of diplomatic and treaty relations, the people and leaders of the U. S. A. are becoming more and more impressed with the fact of their interdependence with the rest of the world in both economics and politics. Americans and Canadians ponder over the same question: how far will this continent be involved in the next great war, and how far will it be possible to restrict its operations and prevent the struggle becoming a world menace? Occasional visits of lighter-than-air ships and the increasing mobility of all aircraft convey the idea, and the fear, that an ambitious and unprincipled victor might extend his designs to this North American area. Similar thoughts trouble the peoples of Australasia and South Africa, leading them to make due provision for protection and defence.

All the great hopes of the future are bound up with peace. War is the great destroyer, laying intolerable burdens on the nations, which they find grievous to bear, and which, in the form of war bonds, care for the sick and broken, plus pensions for the veterans as they grow old, remain over after the conflict has ceased. But what is all that compared with the loss of national autonomy, individual freedom and the right of self-determination within the narrow limits of economic independence?

IT IS probable that in event of war which involved the security of the British Empire, Canadian national policy would be similar to that of 1914. At that time Parliament was summoned and acted unanimously for war. Delay under present strategic and armament conditions, land, sea and air, will mean more than ever before. The war might be won or lost before the procedure of 1914 could be carried through.

It is an obvious fact that the two principal political parties in Canada are inclined to limit their efforts at national defence by political expediency rather than by consideration for the security of Canada and the Empire, to say nothing of conserving modern civilization. The Chanak affair was discreetly handled from Ottawa, establishing the right of the Dominions to exercise judgment in what appeared to be a crisis. But that should not be regarded as a criterion for this present situation nor for a future crisis.

It is difficult to see how the present ultra-peace policy of Canada can be defended. It does not resemble the policy of the U. S. A., which plans to be ready for any emergency, nor is it like that of Australia and South Africa, which aim to look after their own defence in co-operation with Empire forces. It is a clear case of dependence on the British Empire and the United States. The inevitable consequences of such a policy might be the determination of the destiny and freedom of Canada by others, particularly by those with whom rested the power to make the determination.

IN REPLY to the question, will Canada be British or American, one is inclined to reply: Neither. Canada will be Canadian. But sentiment of that kind will ultimately depend on the ability to share, as in 1914-18, in determining the outcome of the contest that may come.

Early in March, 1920, the British government discreetly approached the Canadian government with a proposal that Canada should maintain naval defence on both the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards, with a minimum of eight submarines, four destroyers, eight patrol boats and four trawler minesweepers. The British government was ready to provide the ships sufficient for two fleet units, each consisting of a battle cruiser, two light cruisers, six destroyers, four submarines, two minesweepers and auxiliary ships. The annual cost of maintenance was estimated at from five to twenty-five million dollars. In the same month, Viscount Jellicoe reported favorably on the principle of a Canadian navy, under a Canadian naval board, after the plan of the British Admiralty. British officers were available for commands until the necessary Canadians could be trained. But nothing came of it. The annual outlay on the minimum Canadian navy has been approximately $2,500,000. This force, like the Canadian Militia, consists mainly of the staff, plus units as a basis for training and expansion on demand. For the current fiscal year, total outlay on national defence, plus the R. C. M. P., is $18,972,785. This is less than $2 per head of population, compared with $8 for the United States, which again is much lower than the United Kingdom.

HOW far the United States would be able to remain neutral in event of another great war is the question that baffles American leaders and thinkers. Dr. F. W. Norwood asserts the U. S. A. never was and never could be neutral. What Walter Lippmann terms the unpredictable emergency, which many fear to be not far distant, moved the United States Senate to devote time and $100,000 in the 1936 session to inquire into the causes which led that country into war in 1917. Senator Nye's committee so disgusted Congress that when they needed a supplementary appropriation, it was grudgingly given on the definite understanding there was an end to casting reflections on honorable American names and giving publicity to matters better left alone. J. P. Morgan emerged from the inquiry with credit to himself and his country, which, he asserted, went to war to protect the national honor rather than through any questionable influences.

A stern effort was made during the session of 1936 to put through a neutrality bill to restrict the authority of the President of the United States in event of war. The promoters of the measure misinterpreted the public opinion of their compatriots. Unreasoning pacifism has had the floor in the forum of public meetings, church assemblies, and in print. The universities have given tongue to absurd notions of public duty among students. The fact should not be overlooked that there are less than a quarter million students in all American universities and colleges, in comparison with three-quarters of a million Americans who volunteered for war in 1917-18, in addition to 37,000 Americans who enlisted in the C. E. F., plus 2,750,000 men conscripted.

ONE hears much in the United States about keeping out of all entangling alliances and commitments. That is a common basis of appeal with certain types of public men and writers for public consumption. But the annual expenditure of a billion dollars for national defence, which is just another term for preparedness for war, represents the set determination of the Executive and Congress of the United States to be equal to any eventuality and to be ready to step in, as in 1917, to help in the conservation of the imponderables bound up in modern civilization. These leaders are likely to be the best judges of public opinion.

Under the Neutrality Act of 1935, re-enacted in 1936, the United States restricted exports to Italy and Ethiopia during that affair, to the average of the previous three years. In effect, that put a limit on Italy rather than on Ethiopia, which was unable to buy heavily. The idea prevails in the U. S. A. today that in event of another world conflict, it will be imperative for them to be free to act as the circumstances may dictate. The proclamation of the President after the outbreak of hostilities in Ethiopia intimated among other things that "in these specific circumstances, I desire it to be understood that any of our people who voluntarily engage in transactions of any character with either of the belligerents do so at their own risk." That was contrary to the century-old doctrine of the freedom of the seas, and renounced the war profiteering which confuses the neutrality of 1914-17.

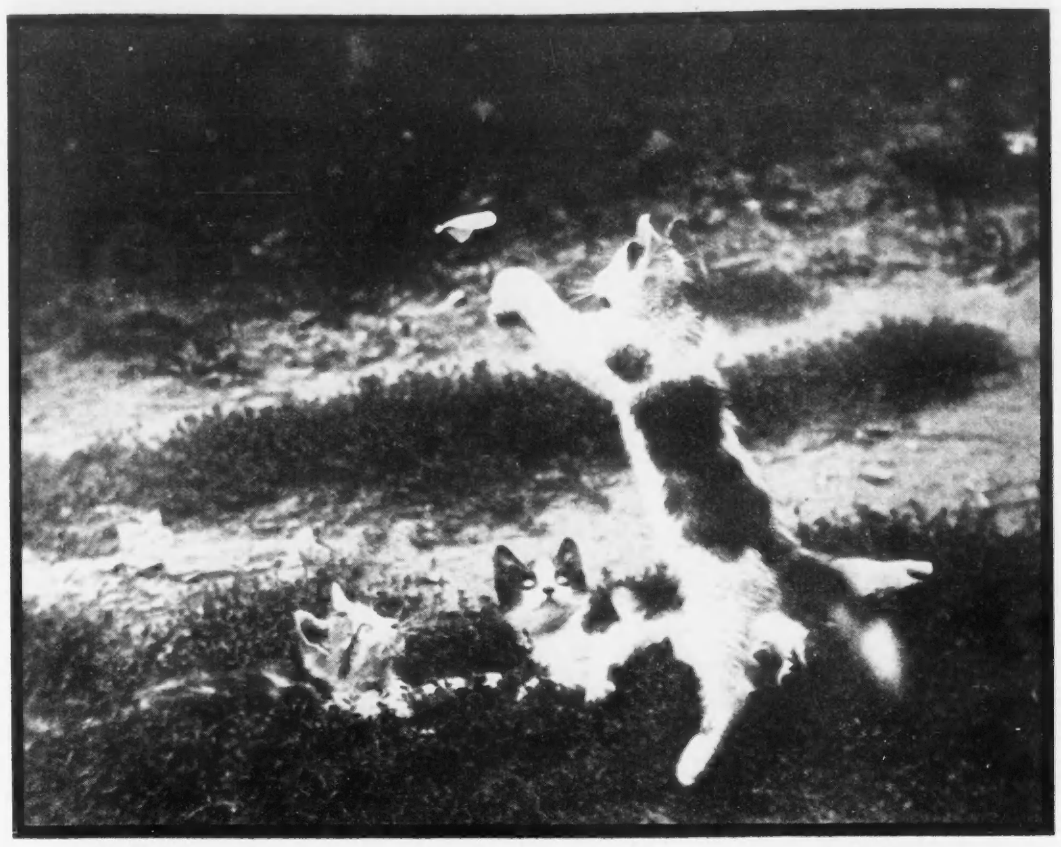
Unquestionably, the American people are determined to keep out of war, yet they will not consent to enactment of a law which would restrict freedom of action in an emergency. The emotion of unreasoning pacifism, animated by anything but a peaceful spirit, does not dominate either of the major parties, but is a factor not to be overlooked in a democracy.

IT IS usual to regard the British Commonwealth of Nations, the United States of America and the Republic of France as comprising the big democracies of the world. But that list is no longer sufficiently comprehensive. The western world is becoming aware of the fact that adoption of a democratic constitution by the U. S. S. R. in 1936 brings that giant political entity into the family of great democracies. Communist or state capitalist, as the economic system of the U. S. S. R. may be regarded, the new political constitution guarantees the freedom of the individual to a greater degree than ever before in that land. There is no longer any class outlawed by reason of its former status. The Russian people had much to learn in taking up western industrial arts. Similarly, they will require time to appreciate and utilize the system of popular government which has been devised for them. They now have the right to make their own mistakes, which will perhaps differ from those of the western democracies.

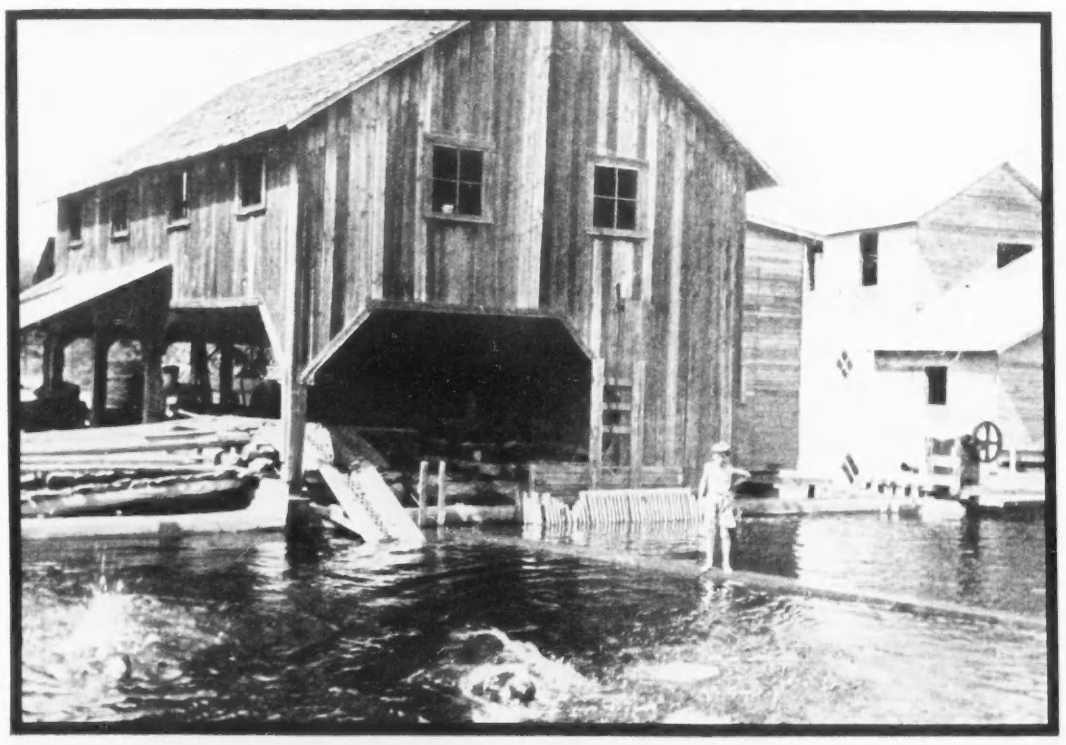
It will be interesting to observe the effect of this new democracy on the triple alliance of states under dictators, Germany, Austria, and Italy. The people in those countries will become restless, as they look out on the world about them and realize their own regimentation in contrast to the larger freedom exercised by their neighbors. The Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland are all genuine democracies. Poland, Turkey, Yugoslavia and Egypt are qualifying as democracies devoted to the arts of peace.

False notions of the advantages of colonial territory are utilized to impress the Germans, Japanese and Italians, overlooking the fact that, given moderately equitable trade and tariff terms, trade and industry can prosper regardless of the flag. The British Empire and the United States are demonstrating that to the world at this present time, and the prospects are bright for continued British and American governments that will persist in policies representing the international view.

In the event of the development of war, Canada would surely again be allied with Great Britain and the Empire. Canadian public opinion would demand decisive action; no government could resist and live. As in 1914, time would be required to recruit and train a substantial expeditionary force, but that would be done, if time permitted.



"MURDER IN THE GARDEN". Honorable Mention Photograph, by A. M. Barrach, 89 Wilson St., Hamilton, Ont. Rolleiflex, 100th second at F5.6 on Eaton's Chrome film. 5.30 p.m., August.



MILL POND NEAR OTTAWA. Honorable Mention Photograph, by Winefride Raye, Library of Parliament, Ottawa.

EIGHT-LEGS GOES WALKING

BY AUDREY ALEXANDER BROWN

Victoria, B.C.

COMING up Broughton Street in a noon of glassy July weather, just where the white convulvulus hedge was shutting up withering flowers like inside-out umbrellas, I saw something move by the edge of the sidewalk: I glanced—glanced away—glanced back and saw it was a harvest-spider. My skin crawled. The harvest-spider, who carries his small oval body deeply swung in the middle of eight hair-like legs—the harvest-spider, who hides among sticks of firewood and gets carried into the house with them—the harvest-spider may be a very handsome fellow to his lady-love, but to me he is the most repulsive of his kind. Children let him creep over their foot or hand "to bring them good luck." If he were as infallible as the old Shetland witches who used to sell favourable winds, I could not be his customer.

But then I'm rather stupid about some trifles; for instance, I have a horror of mosquitoes—they're so tiny and so vicious; and let me be in a roomful of seventeen people and a mosquito, I'm the one of the seventeen who gets bitten, be the others who they may. I've sat up for hours at night because I heard a mosquito in the room and dared not turn out the light and leave it at large; and I've stalked mosquitoes till morning and occasionally never caught up with them; and when I do, they make very unpleasant corpses—all juice and legs. Well, since many people disregard mosquitoes, perhaps there are those who can look with indifference, or possibly even admiration, on a harvest-spider; but if there are such people, I shouldn't like to know them.

I HAVE some definite little pictures of the harvest-spider; the last no more than two years old, when I happened to glance down at the sleeve of my cardinal-red dress, and saw a remarkably fine specimen travelling at full-speed up the underside of my arm. Terrified, I shook my arm with all my might, hoping to shake the creature off; it was already out of sight and I couldn't see whether or not I had succeeded; but some sixth sense told me I hadn't—and what could I do, alone in the house, sitting helplessly in the little chair in which I had sat for six years? I shall never forget the unspeakable horror of those few moments, as I sat still, waiting to feel the loathsome clinging touch of the first of the eight legs on my neck. Before that had happened, a door opened somewhere and I heard my mother come in; I shrieked to her—at first she did not understand what I wanted; she came in, looked me over carefully—"I don't see it"—and then I looked down and *I* saw it, flattening itself against the pleated edge of my collar. And three seconds later it was only a memory, but a lasting one. I am glad it did not come in actual contact with me, or I should be forced to feel as I feel when I remember how, as a child of eight, running about in the garden at twilight, I brushed against a slug with my bare leg. The disgustingness of that is so vivid in my mind I can't recall it without feeling contaminated. A slug is worse than a harvest-spider—but not so very much worse.

THE life-story of Eight-Legs is a sealed book to me. I don't know where he lives or how long he lives or what he lives on—except that in regard to the last, ten years ago I saw a harvest-spider creeping along a square of sunny sidewalk and dragging a poor dead gold-dusted bumble-bee with him; but whether he'd murdered it himself or only commandeered the corpse, I've no notion. I also have a somewhat kindred memory of how, at thirteen, I took my lunch outside to eat it, and forgetfully left the plate lying in the middle of the lawn. It had contained a large halibut-bone; when I ran out to pick it up, it contained also three noble harvest-spiders squatting around the bone and eyeing it balefully; but where they had come from, and whether they had come in hope of a meal, I never knew.

AND so for my last and most tragical memory. I used to chase butterflies as a child; not that I deliberately wanted to damage them, but that I had an intense curiosity to have the beautiful fluttering things where I could look at them, and I didn't then understand that I might better have killed them outright. When I was very little indeed, I did catch a butterfly—a poor pair of white black-spotted wings that covered my fingers with silver dust. When I realized,—not at once—that the little ragged wings could fly no more, I was grieved to the heart. I would not believe the truth—that I had grounded the poor victim forever; I told myself—"If only I take care of it, maybe its feathers will grow again." So I did try to take care of it; thinking it might be thirsty—I was always thirsty myself—I brought it some dew in a pink rose-petal. I don't recall that it drank; but presently it began to stagger about a little, which I took for symptoms of convalescence. I can't tell you how sorry I was, or what tenderness I felt for the small creature I had maimed. I sat by it and watched it with a full heart; there was nothing I wouldn't have attempted to restore it. At last I was called in to dinner; as soon as possible I made my escape and rushed back to the poor little invalid. There was the flattened space in the midst of the tawny August grass where I had left it; there was the pink rose-petal holding its useless drop of dew; and oh, it couldn't be—my poor little victim struggling feebly in a monstrous harvest-spider's clutches! It couldn't be; but it was. I fled away, sick to the heart; I still feel sick when I think of it. The little creature would have died at summer's end; but it should not have died that death, and that it died so was my doing. I never chased a butterfly again.

WELL, Eight-Legs, I haven't made out a very pretty case for you; and yet for all I know of you, ambling over the warm pavement, perhaps you're a loving husband or wife, and an excellent mother or father. But whether or not, I hate you; or at least, I would hate you if it were not that ages ago in Palestine, Someone spoke of "the spider that takes hold with her hands and is in kings' palaces." It was not you He spoke of, Eight-Legs; but it was spoken of a cousin of your kin; and so if He was gentle of your like, then peace to you! Go your way, as I go mine; I will do you no hurt.

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notably in the new band shell but also in a lesser degree in many other new features.

It is now recognized by the Exhibition authorities themselves, and by their more intelligent critics, that the policy which was followed during most of the years from 1910 to the present time, after the abandonment of the old-style steel-and-glass Crystal Palace kind of architecture, has been wrong. It was a policy of solid, permanent, monumental buildings, incapable of being varied from year to year, or even from decade to decade, as regards their external appearance, and consequently calculated to enhance to the highest degree the impression of sameness which, to some extent inevitable in an annual show, should be combatted by every means in the management's power. The true policy, as the Exhibition seems now to realize, is in the direction of skeleton construction with light and variable "skins", so that every few years the whole appearance of any given building can be changed without affecting any of its solid elements and without involving any great expenditure.

The number and nature of the exhibits are largely beyond the direct control of the Exhibition authorities; but their profusion and excellence this year are ample evidence that, if an attractive setting is provided in the Exhibition itself, the resources of modern advertising can be relied upon to fill up the space with pleasing showings. For a few years in the depth of the depression, even the exhibits fell off both in number and quality, but those years are evidently over.

THE PRICE OF WHEAT

THERE is a large staff of organizers among the agricultural population of a considerable part of Canada, especially the Prairie Provinces, who hold on to their jobs by convincing the agriculturists that they can get them a better price for their products, just as the organizers of organized labor hang on to their jobs by convincing the workers that they can get them a better wage for their labor. In the good old days the agricultural organizers had nothing but the open market for wheat, out of which they could profess to extract the better price that they claimed to obtain for those who allowed themselves to be organized. This was where the Grain Exchange came in handy. It was difficult to work up any general hostility against so vast, flabby, automatic and impersonal a thing as the world wheat market; there probably was not more than a certain amount of money available in the world for the purchase of wheat anyhow, and if that money got to the producers it was difficult to see how the market could be gouged for any more. But if it could be maintained that within that market there was a little private circle of profiteers who had their finger on every transaction, and who stole half of what the world was willing to pay for wheat and put it in their own pockets before it could get to the producers, then you had something to talk about. Indeed the agricultural organizers are still talking about the Grain Exchange, but not so much as they used to.

For what the agricultural organizers now profess to be able to get money out of for the farmers is no longer the Grain Exchange but the Government. The theory now is that, no matter what the world is willing to pay for wheat, the people of Canada out of their taxes must pay even to the marginal wheat grower the full cost—rather generously estimated—of his wheat growing, while the better-than-marginal wheat grower will of course get a good deal more. Nobody can extract this from the Government except those agricultural organizers. The Liberal party, the Conservative party, the Social Credit party, and even the C.C.F., have voters and taxpayers to think about in various other parts of the country, and will not pay out all that the agricultural organizers demand unless the organizers are provided with the wherewithal to keep on demanding. And obviously, the more that the organizers say they are going to demand and will succeed in getting, the more reason there is why the agriculturists should keep them in office and back them up. It is as absurd to expect that the agricultural organizers will be satisfied with whatever guaranteed price is provided by the Government, as it is to expect that labor organizers will be satisfied with whatever wage is offered by the employers.

QUOTAS OR TARIFFS

IT IS fairly safe to say that, as between the two prevalent methods of state interference with international trade, namely protective tariffs and quotas, Canadian public opinion has hitherto been pretty strongly in favor of the older and simpler method of the tariff. It is therefore interesting to find that at a recent session of the Institute of Pacific Relations, which included representation (unofficial) from all the countries in the Pacific area, the members in favor of quotas were more numerous than those in favor of tariffs. The proceedings of these conferences are not made public in full, but enough information is available to make it clear that the quota-ites had some rather good arguments in their favor. They seem to have claimed, and not without some show of reason, that the quota system is considerably more flexible than the tariff, and more important yet, that by allowing the nation which employs it to obtain a much clearer view of its needs, it constitutes a better preparation for the making of international economic adjustments looking to greater freedom of trade.

The quota system had its rise in countries not quite so frankly addicted to general protectionism as Canada and the United States; countries moreover whose external trade relations are somewhat more complex than those of the North American continent. The tariff has the appearance of involving a lesser degree of direct government interference with trade than the quota, and therefore commends itself more readily to the type of mind which believes in a minimum of government. But the restriction of government activity to a minimum has ceased to be a practical objective of present-day policies; and if we cease to concentrate on that aspect of the question we shall find a good deal to be said for the quota system. For one thing, quotas are nearly always arrived at by agreement between the nation applying them and the nation to whose goods they are applied, thus discouraging that extremely one-sided view of the trade process which is the result of concentration on tariffs alone. The quota permits the exporting country to direct its production with a definite knowledge of the extent of some at least of its available markets. On the other hand, it puts an enormous power in the hands of the administration, and one whose exercise it is very difficult to criticise intelligently. Now that the regulation of the balance of trade is so important an element in all national policies regarding imports and exports (it was represented as being the controlling element in the trade policy of the late Conservative government of Canada), the quota can hardly be denied the credit of being a much more scientific instrument for that purpose than the tariff. It is certainly time that Canadians gave more study to the relative merits of the two devices.

TAKING ANOTHER SPIN. —*Cartoon by Strube, London.*

SERVICE ALL AROUND

WE HAVE heard a lot for a long time about the need for Service as a motivating force in the operations of business, and its immense superiority to the motive of Profit. These demands for Service are always directed to the capitalized organizations, and the more highly they are capitalized the more earnestly is the demand urged. There is nothing particularly wrong with the demand, or there would be nothing if its makers would bear in mind that service, or even Service, rendered at a loss—which is the only alternative to Service rendered at a profit—does not really represent any great gain to the community. But it is about time now that something was heard of Service in another direction.

It is about time that the community began to demand Service of some sort or another, not merely from capital, whether or not it is receiving the interest which is the normal reward of its labors, but also from the human beings who are being maintained at the community's expense. We say, at the community's expense, advisedly. Everybody realizes that the cost of the maintenance of a non-producer must be paid by somebody. But there seems to be a general impression that most of the cost of maintaining the present unemployed is being borne by the rich, which is an entirely erroneous idea. The rich are experiencing a heavy reduction of income, but chiefly as the result of the reduced productiveness of their property. The burden of maintaining the non-productive workers is really being borne by all classes of the productive, not even excepting the lowest wage-earner; and in all justice the community must soon begin to get something in return for what it is paying out. In the interest of all concerned, the community must speedily organize things in such a way that the condition of receiving a living from the public purse shall be the rendering of a reasonably proportional service to the public, by all those who are capable of rendering it. It may be true, or at any rate it may be in accord with modern concepts, that the community owes all its members a living; but it certainly does not owe them a living unconditionally.

NOT ALL ECONOMICS

A "LOYAL but curious" correspondent, who like most of us "would like to be able to buy a car from three to five hundred dollars cheaper than now," writes to ask us whether we think the masses of the Canadian people would be "better off" with the international boundary between this country and the United States removed. It is an interesting question, but not, we think, the most important question that arises when we begin to consider the abolition of that boundary; for our correspondent is talking entirely about prices and wages and other purely economic factors. It is conceivable, it is even probable, that the average real income (income in terms of goods and services) of the Canadian masses might be larger if this country were united with the States; and it is conceivable and even probable that in spite of that economic improvement these same masses might in a real sense be definitely worse off.

Our correspondent appears to think that the discrepancy in the price of certain mechanical products between the United States and Canada must be due to inefficiency or rapacity on the part of the Canadian producers. We suggest that these are rather minor factors in the situation, which is due mainly to the benefit which the United States derives from "mass production," a benefit which is most conspicuous in the case of machinery, standardized machine products, and well-located, mechanically-extracted mineral raw materials. It is a question in the minds of many Canadian economists whether this country has not sought to develop by artificial means some industries in which the penalty of less-than-mass production is so great as to outweigh any advantages derived from the domestic operation of the industry itself. The question however is not wholly economic, for the last war showed that the possession of large machine industries and of developed sources of mineral raw materials is of major importance in a military sense. In other words if we expect to continue as members of an economico-political group other than that of the United States, we may be justified in maintaining our metallurgical industries even at some financial disadvantage.

MUSIC IN THE PARK

BY P. W. LUCE

MUSIC has not brought much culture or sweetness into my life, but that may be because I permit myself to be emotionally disturbed by extraneous influences. I have no deep understanding of the noble art. I know what I like, but I don't know why I like it.

The great symphonies of the continent come to me regularly over the air, but there is a certain subtle lack in radio music that Paderewski and I both deplore. The human element, the personal touch, is missing. One should see as well as hear the players to get the fullest spiritual satisfaction out of an orchestral presentation.

It was in this mood that I went to the park to hear one of the open-air concerts that have proved so highly popular. Our leading music critic assures me it was the best concert of the season, and I am not prepared to take issue with him on this point.

Although I went early to avoid the rush, the same as everybody else, I managed to get a good seat where there was still a few wisps of dry grass on the ground. True, it might have been softer, and a bit of shade would have been welcome. The mosquitoes, too, were rather too numerous, and I would have been better pleased had there been no ants around, but on the whole the insects were fairly reasonable.

IF THE sun hadn't been shining in my eyes I could have seen the musicians quite well when there wasn't anybody standing up in front of me, and some of the announcements reached me almost distinctly through the buzz of conversation. At one time I even found myself involved in a heated argument as to whether the "Largo" just played had been adapted from the Spanish or from the Portuguese. I told the disputants, frankly, that it had been adapted from the Scandinavian by kind permission of the copyright owners, and I still think I may have been right. It was that kind of music.

Though this was a high-class concert, there was a marked absence of morning coats and striped trousers. Shirt sleeves seemed to be almost *de rigueur*, but there was a fair sprinkling of shorts and a few bathing suits were noticed on the outskirts of the crowd. The ladies, as usual, wore as little as possible; some of them wore even less. I saw no Nudists.

IT WAS a mixed crowd, drawn together by a common love of music. On my right sat a demure young lady who clamped strong jaws on pungent gum which diffused its aromatic tang in ever-widening circles. On my left was a middle-aged gent who enjoyed a rancid cigar and gave me the full benefit of it at second-hand. A couple of lovers cuddled in front, necking shamelessly to my blushing embarrassment.

One of the striking features of a concert in the park, as compared with one in an auditorium, is the freedom of movement possible to the audience. There was hardly a moment when someone was not moving in front of me or over me, and long before the intermission I had been so stepped on and trampled on that I no longer minded the dirty looks thrown at me for having my legs in the way. True, my shins were rather sore, but I hardly felt it after my ankle began to swell, and I forgot all about it when a bright little flapper dropped her lipstick down the back of my neck. She assured me it was accidental when she gave me her name and address so that I might mail her the lipstick later, if still serviceable.

The youngsters were out in force to enjoy the concert. A few hundreds of them did put in most of their time playing Cops and Robbers, using me as a natural obstacle in the chase. The big ones hurdled me easily, but many small ones came a cropper in fortissimo tempo. Harassed mothers, who hustled them away in relays, were inclined to berate my lack of skill as a soother of squallers.

Many of my immediate neighbors improved the occasion by beating time to the music, singing (off key), whistling through their teeth, or humming. Personally, I maintained an attitude of strict neutrality, and some of them seemed inclined to resent my silence. I can't help it. Even with applause I am rather reserved, but others made up for my abstinence. One choleric colonel—or he may have been a corporal; I don't want to do the Army an injustice—prodded me heartily in the ribs with his walking stick to gain an encore from the cornet soloist, a decent enough fellow who meant to play again anyway, and did.

With the final patriotic outburst I stood up to help the others pretend to sing "God Save the King." I could almost hear my joints creak. My left foot had gone to sleep. Sun blisters were popping on my cheeks. I had a misery in the small of my back. My ears were a lovely red, and beginning to peel nicely.

To cap all, the concert had given me a pain in the neck.

PHOTO COMPETITION

The Weekly Prize of Five Dollars in the Summer Photograph Competition has been awarded to Gus Bok of Gananoque, Ont., one of the more consistently successful competitors, for his study, "Harvesting," which is reproduced on the Front Page. Honorable Mention photographs of the week won one dollar each for Miss Mary Ainslee, 144 Boulton Drive, Toronto, Mrs. M. B. Stevenson, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont., and Dudley Ryder, 404 Laurier Ave., E., Ottawa.

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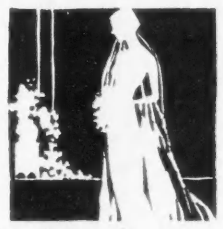

PHOTOGRAPHS

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—National Affairs

DISUNION IN QUEBEC

BY JUDITH ROBINSON

WHEN the victorious commander of Quebec's victorious Union Nationale entered the ancient capital for the first time after victory it was his wish that there should be no cheers and no committee of welcome to distract his thoughts from public business. His wish was respected. It was hard, but it was respected. Obedient to their chosen leader's desire, National Unionists of Quebec City suppressed spontaneous cheers and congenital committeemen. So great was their loyalty to Hon. Maurice Duplessis—in the week of victory. It is sad to reflect that on the Thursday evening of the week after the victory National Unionists of Quebec City were gathered under their chosen leader's bedroom window distracting his thoughts from public business with loud boos. It is sadder to remember that less than three weeks separated the day when fifty thousand Quebecois shook the airwaves of Eastern Canada with their plaudits for the Union Nationale chief from the night when startled tourists leaned from the casements of the Chateau Frontenac to hear a large and representative courtyardfull of the same Quebecois howling "Chou Duplessis!" It is saddest to know that the Dr. Philippe Hamel, Union Nationale deputy for Quebec Centre, is the cause of present strained relations between Quebec's new Premier and the volatile National Unionists of his capital city.

OF ALL the assorted patriots lately united in the sacred bonds of pre-election oratory, none seemed less likely to come unstuck in the first heat of victory than Mr. Duplessis and Dr. Hamel. There was not, up to and including August 17 last, a hair dividing them on any public issue or public platform. There was no difference in the warmth of their denunciations, no difference in the largeness of their promises. There was not in Quebec Province a more vocal admirer of Dr. Hamel than Mr. Duplessis or a more ardent champion of Mr. Duplessis than Dr. Hamel. David and Jonathan couldn't have competed. It was more like Frank Roosevelt and Al Smith used to be; once. Yet overnight it was changed.

The fault was not in the sincerity of Dr. Hamel. The Quebec dentist who has devoted seven sincere years to making life unhappy for the power barons of his native place is always sincere. Sincerity sticks out all over him. In the days before August Seventeen the sincerity of Dr. Hamel was considered sufficient to silence all doubts regarding the altruism of Union Nationale leadership. Let it be suggested that the politician might, some occasion, outweigh the patriot in the nice balance of Mr. Duplessis's dual personality, the answer was ready: "There is Dr. Hamel." Let it be hinted that Mr. Oscar Drouin did protest too much that public duty was why he gave his old friend Paul Gouin the go-by last spring, the reply waited: "Hamel was with Drouin and you cannot doubt Hamel." Let it be objected that Mr. H. L. Auger, M.P.P. of Montreal, looked a great deal too much like Hon. Pierre Casgrain, M.P., also of Montreal, to be as far above hope of party advantage as he said he was, pat came the response: "They can't all be Hamels." And so on. The objection might be only too flippant and irrelevant but that all Union Nationale orators used the same brand of [illegible] oil and orated with the same [illegible] Laval Law School debating club facility. Hamel was still the answer. "Ah, but have you heard Dr. Hamel?" And Dr. Hamel is still sincere. He is still as sincere as anything.

THE fault was not in the wisdom of Mr. Duplessis. As a practising politician with election day ahead Mr. Duplessis was undoubtedly wise in leaving his most convincing assistant free to pledge his sincerity that a Union Nationale Government's first good deed would be state ownership of Beauharnois power. As a responsible statesman with election day safely behind, Mr. Duplessis seems to have been reasonably wise in delaying complete acceptance of the Hamel plans for socializing Beauharnois sixty million dollars worth in forty-eight hours. No politician can be expected to keep all his own election promises, let alone all the election promises made on his behalf. Even the Hamelites admit that. Yet the admission does not alter history.

The moving finger writes, and Dr. Philippe Hamel is no longer of the company of Mr. Duplessis's full-time admirers. No more are Mayor Gregoire of Quebec City and Legislative Councillor Ouellet. Of the charter members of Paul Gouin's Action Liberale Nationale, Oscar Drouin alone remains to grace the new Union Nationale Ministry at Quebec. Moreover, Camillien Houde has resigned the Mayoralty of Montreal. And if any Little Wilhelmine wants to know why Things like that, you know, must be After a famous victory she had better seek out the thoughtful rustic Louis Alexandre Caspar Taschereau in the solitudes of his sylvan law office. If Mr. Taschereau cannot tell her, nobody can, for Mr. Taschereau still knows more than most about the convolutions of the French-Canadian political mind.

THE French-Canadian non-political mind is something else again. It has few convolutions. That was why it made Mr. Taschereau look silly last year. That was why it made such clever members of Mr. King's Cabinet as Mr. Cardin, Mr. Rinfret and the always Ernest Lapointe look sillier last month. That is why it may yet make Mr. Maurice Duplessis look silly unless he minds his step. For Mr. Duplessis is a clever politician, too, and the hardest of all things for a clever and a successful politician to remember is that political cleverness had little to do with the vote that brought him victory.

Far from the haunts of successful politicians, in the places where the French-Canadian non-political mind does its thinking, the Quebec voter is slowly recovering from the astonishment of the discovery that he can turn provincial governments out. If you go there and talk to him you will note a certain grim enjoyment of the new experience. It is possible that the habit of turning out governments might grow on the electors of Quebec unless the Duplessis Government starts redeeming its election promises without delay, or starts something else to divert the non-political mind.

IN THE interval the politically minded are keeping an eye and an ear cocked toward the tent where young Mr. Paul Gouin, being much too gentlemanly to sulk, still meditates and tarries. The political stock of the irresolute and charming Mr. Gouin has gone up several points in the week that is past. Four weeks ago, or even three weeks ago, the opinion freely and contemptuously expressed in Quebec City was that Mr. Gouin was a well-meaning weakling possessed of a useful political name and small political ability. But, as Premier Duplessis has learned, the expressed opinions of Quebec City are subject to change. Mr. Paul Gouin's modest view of himself as the rightful though exiled heir to government in his native province is still some way from acceptance, but it isn't such a way as it was. In political columns and political conversation the name of Gouin turns up increasingly. It is recalled that Mr. Gouin's pretensions to a place above the dust of party politics have for supporters the only group of clerics still openly active in Quebec politics. It is noted that Mr. Gouin's prophecy of the fate reserved for Liberal Actionists who put their faith in the Tory Duplessis is being even now fulfilled in the experience of the capital's favorite ALN son and favorite ALN mayor. It is read as a portent that Legislative Councillor Ouellet, the Liberal elder statesman who forsook Gouin for Duplessis, has withdrawn with Dr. Hamel and Mayor Gregoire. Mr. Ouellet's action, it is said, are an always faithful mirror of the mind of rural Quebec. In support of the saying Mr. Ouellet can advance thirteen children, a farm beside Lac Etchemin and a row of straight Liberal votes running unbroken from 1904 to 1935.

Nor is Mr. Ouellet the only portent. There is Mr. René Chaloult, Union Nationale Deputy of Kamouraska, who wants to know not only why Dr. Hamel is not, but also why three English speakers are, in a Union Nationale Cabinet. There is Mr. Paul Bouchard, journalistic preacher of separatism to Union Nationale youth. There is, beyond Mr. Bouchard, the shadow of secession and the first smudged blue-prints of a North American Corporate State. Which lead again to the possibility of a new alliance between Dr. Philippe Hamel, who thinks corporate states a good idea, and Mr. Paul Gouin, who thinks them not such a bad one granted that they should be Catholic Corporate States headed by Paul Gouin.

No more than a month ago Mr. Morin, organizer of the Action Liberale Nationale's Gouinite remnant, made the front page of Quebec journals with prophetic writings on the corporate state. He wrote that, with all loyal Gouinites, he waited the inevitable end of the dead democratic forms. In a year, or two years or three, it would be proved to the minds of all the people of Quebec that under Duplessis or Godbout as under Taschereau, parliamentary government was without power to save the people or to liberate them from economic slavery to foreign capital and entrenched trustards. When the proof was made clear to all by the impotence of Mr. Duplessis, or Mr. Godbout, then the corporate state would be established by all the people of Quebec under the leadership of Paul Gouin. That was what Mr. Gouin's prophet wrote and Mr. Gouin issued no disclaimer then or since.

"TWINS IN HARMONY." Honorable Mention Photograph, by Mrs. George Ringal, 108 Paisley Ave. N., Hamilton, Ont. Agfa D6 Shur-Shot Special, portrait attachment, 1/2 second at full aperture.

NEW BRITISH STAMP. King Edward VIII has approved a design for postage stamps bearing his portrait, and the new issue is now on sale at all Post Offices throughout Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The new stamps are the same size and color as the existing issue, but are of a simplified design. The head of the King is the dominating feature of the design, and is displayed on a shaded background, which deepens towards the left, to which the King's head is turned. Sir Walter Womersley, M.P., the Assistant Postmaster-General, announced that the design is not necessarily permanent, and that the issue is experimental in nature to see if the public approve the new design.

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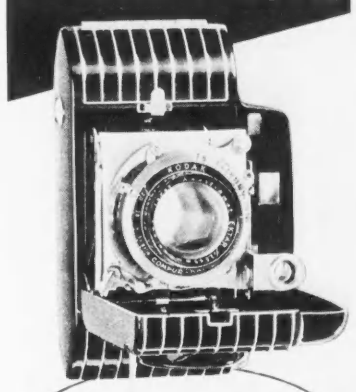

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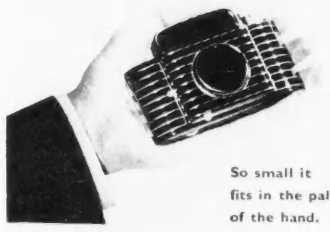

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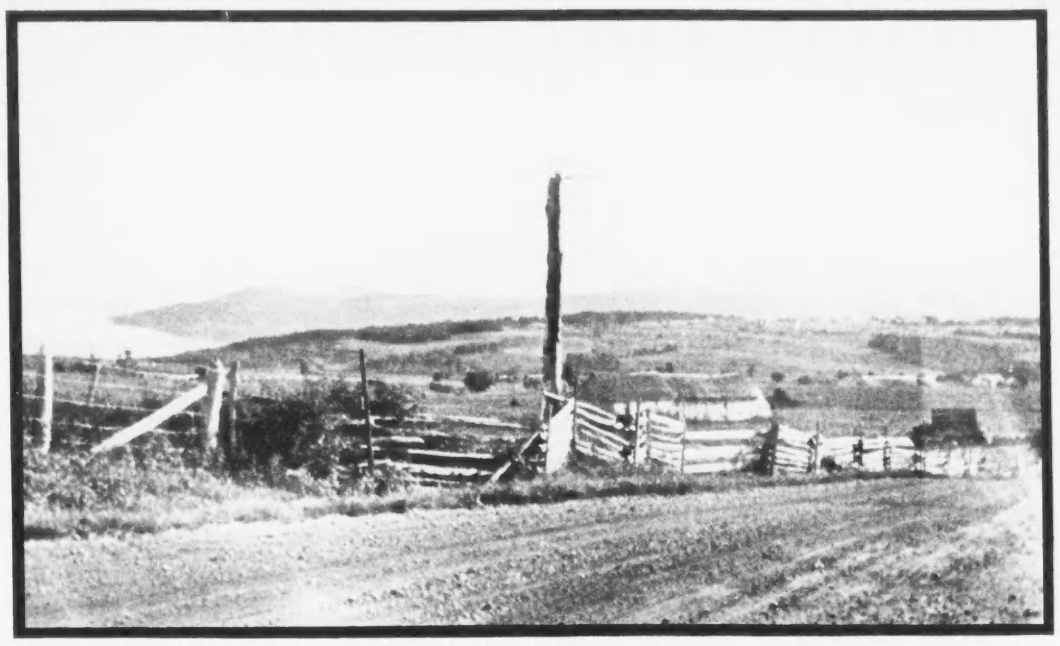

"ONLY GOD CAN MAKE A TREE!" Honorable Mention photograph, by Donald J. Grant, 33 Hawthorne Avenue, Toronto. (North shore of St. Lawrence between St. Simeon and Quebec.)

PEREGRINATING PEERAGE

BY WILFRID HEIGHINGTON

POOR, dear Lord Elibank. Who, amongst those who heard the modest, almost casual, address of this unassuming Scotch peer, would ever have dreamed that what he said would become such a journalistic and political football throughout the country?

Of course, the poor chap could not be expected to have known that, while visiting British peers are always welcome over here, a good many of our people do not really expect more of them than a blank stare and an odd "Haw" to our more horsey folk who, with long whips and short riding records, frequent the Royal Winter Fair. By way of diversion we sometimes permit one of those just too, too whimsical lectures to the Pleiades Club. The noble Elibank should have been told, if he did not know, that quite a proportion of our population, and apparently the more red-blooded one, have never had the advantage of reading or hearing the debates in the House of Lords. They fully believe that august assembly to be something in the nature of a collection of the fungi of Great Britain, even worse than the Canadian Senate because of those dreadful titles and things. To them it is scarcely conceivable that any Eldon or Halsbury could possess even half the brains or guts of a Gerry McGeer or a Mitchell Hepburn. Consequently any attempt by an effete aristocracy to tell us anything, from national policy to the eating of asparagus, rightly calls, to their mind, for a vicarious or actual sock on the jaw.

ALMOST everyone who sees beyond the scaring headlines of specialty writers (who ignore the factors of time and space and who blithely pass over the utter dependence of successful combat on such little things as the vagaries of the weather, fuel, food, and human endurance), has ceased to lose much sleep o'nights about ultra-violent predictions. While war is not an exact science, experience of it has left us a few general principles which, if applied with due regard to the numbers employed, the particular situation, and the strategic object in view, are normally dependable. Without knowing who our actual enemy may turn out to be, the ordinary Canuck will perhaps assume that, if that enemy commits himself to an act of war against this country, with all that it will involve by reason of our being a part of the British Empire and a neighbor to the United States, the enemy will have in view some pretty definite object which not only justifies those risks but which, if successful, will provide an effective and almost immediate assurance of victory.

Now, it may be that, in pleasant post-prandial discussions, one can safely admit that it is quite possible for hostile aircraft to make the hazardous journey to Canada and to drop a limited supply of bombs on our leading cities (with the usual percentage of duds and misses), and, also, in the absence of armed resistance, for the strained and air-weary pilots and crew to get safely back to their base. But to what purpose? Gloating newspaper headlines, as the Germans, for instance, ought very well to know, do not win wars. Naval raids on West Hartlepool and Scarborough, for all the loss of life, are admitted to have had no more effect upon the course of the Great War than if they had never taken place. It is true that persistent air-raids over areas where munition plants or other vital works were in operation did restrict output and thus had an incidental though far from crippling effect upon war-effort. As long, however, as Canada remains a country so geographically extended, so scattered and diffused in population and development, so peculiarly bound in moral and material matters to the Empire, and, from a strategical standpoint, of such vast consequence to the States, it is fairly certain that a threat to or a hostile act towards Canada would constitute one very large headache for the General Staff of any foreign power.

THEN, too, though this point is often overlooked, the air arm, while admittedly increasing by leaps and bounds in range and effectiveness, is still, after all, an auxiliary arm. One can drop bombs on fields of grain or coalmines, but that does not obtain the benefit of them or conquer the country that owns them. Without occupation by land forces, there can be no permanence of result. Occupation means sustained reinforcement, munitions, supply and (Pacific Coasters please note) some reasonable assurance, in the event of failure or defeat, of successful evacuation and a pleasant journey home. Germs and fire, oh yes, but let any air-force officer tell of the very, very limited amount of germ containers, incendiary bombs or high-explosive that one plane can carry, and at what risk and sacrifice. Let any chemistry professor speak, in the matter of germs or gas, of the almost trivial amount of damage to be accomplished by one isolated plane, or even twenty planes, and they so dependent on wind, atmosphere and terrain. Study the actual percentage of hits against misses in the recent aircraft-cum-naval forces experiences of the U.S. in the Pacific and in the British manoeuvres. Ask those in charge what they think about unsupported aircraft buzzing about in all directions seeking whom they may devour.

JUST here, however, is where good old Lord Elibank's point is well taken, and where, *a fortiori*, the petulant outburst of the Hon. Ian Mackenzie fails to carry the audience. Grant, for the sake of discussion, that hostile forces will not appear in, over, along, or upon Canada, or even under the adjoining seas, without some worth-while object in view and without appreciating the immense risks involved in the field of international affairs, supposing they do see some such object in view and are prepared to take their chance on international consequences. Suppose, too, something the scare writers never seem prepared to allow, that we have some advance notice either actual or constructive. Some enemy, with adequate naval strength, supporting aircraft and land forces, is prepared to humor the sensationalists and blissfully ignore the fact that his line of communication is 3,000 miles of ocean and that in the event of adverse weather, shortage of fuel, food and whatnot, not to speak of successful armed resistance, he will be a long way from home and mother, and so decides to subdue the St. Lawrence as far as Montreal or a suitable proportion of the Pacific coast. How now, Mr. Mackenzie, what can Canada do about it?

IF THERE is time, of course, we could pursue that time-honored practice of sending our gallant, well-trained permanent forces, impotent in numbers and woefully ill-armed, to death and disaster while the anti-militarists, without admitting that they may have been wrong, rush madly about trying to put the nation on a war footing and seeking someone to blame because it can't be done "in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye."

Canadians, as the magnificent record of the Canadian Corps shows, are as good soldiers as any in the world but it took us six months to get the First Division to France, two years before we had the Corps, and throughout, the substantial part of our equipment, supply and transport was provided by the Old Country. And now, with our destroyers, both of them, as our navy, our permanent forces scarcely more than a competent instructional school, and an air force bristling with efficient personnel but with obsolete machines, in a turbulent world which, if it has read the Statute of Westminster, thinks little of it and proportionately less of us, Canada, as the sixth trading nation, keeps on doing nothing and "hopin' for the best"

"Given to strong delusion, wholly
believing a lie. . . ."

TRADE, too, was what started Lord Elibank off on his little venture into Canadian public affairs. We have a mercantile marine; we have dealings with the merchant service of many other countries. Trade routes help us to live. The noble lord probably had no time to point out, as he might have done, that, while aircraft can harass and annoy trade routes, they cannot as yet protect them. It would take about seven hundred planes to carry the cargo contained in an ordinary tramp steamer. A glance from the deck of any trans-Atlantic vessel will give some idea of the magnitude of invention ahead of us before aircraft can adequately protect something that a few loose cruisers could paralyze in a fortnight.

The whole problem is thus so extensive and difficult that there is really no reason for Mr. Mackenzie to be quite so touchy about things. After all, no one holds him particularly to blame. He has only succeeded to a legacy of indifference bequeathed by several previous administrations. But what *is* the matter? Why is it that men like Colonel Ralston, twice recommended for the V.C. on the field of battle, shrink before the blasts of Agnes Macphail? Colonel D. M. Sutherland received the D.S.O. for gallantry and devotion to duty, but he didn't even provide the militia with decent boots in which to drill. There is no use in Mr. Mackenzie's expecting us to be impressed with the statement that we are proceeding with a rather belated reorganization of the militia. What we need is at least one mobile division, properly organized, equipped with transport, medical and administrative establishments, ready to take the field at all times, to go anywhere and do anything . . . and with the cadre available for others to follow.

DID no one ever consider the immense political possibilities in rising in the House of Commons and blowing the daylights out of Agnes Macphail, J. S. Woodsworth and company? The prospect is unlimited: it would sweep the country, and the noisy but really unrepresentative Empire-spongers and Let-George-Do-It's would soon find out what a small proportion of the public they actually form. The prospect of war is hideous, but, in Europe at any rate, they are going for it in a big way. It would be nice if we could burke the plain facts and get away with it, but we can't and we know it. All that Lord Elibank has done is the one thing that democracy seldom forgives—having the courage to say openly what everyone secretly thinks.

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IT happened on the tenth — where I usually start to "blow"—I wish I could tell you how I did it . . . I wish I could be sure myself . . . But, as far as I know, I just slammed the ball in my usual hearty manner . . . At first I thought I had lost my ball . . . Then came the shock of finding it reposing in the cup . . . The verification by disinterested witnesses . . . Finally, the 19th hole and the promiscuous handing out of Bachelor cigars—at my expense . . . And Jim's suggestion that I repeat the performance — including the Bachelors — at least once before the season closes.

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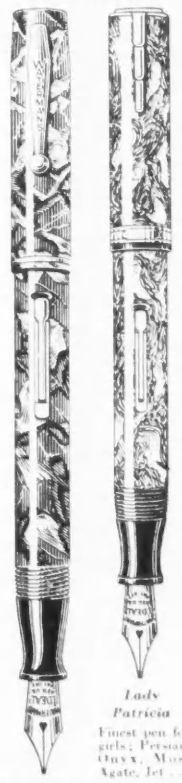

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THE FILM PARADE

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

"THE GENERAL DIED AT DAWN"

"THE General Died at Dawn" is an amazingly good picture; brilliant and exciting and so compact in its handling that scarcely an inch of it goes to waste. The material and background are not entirely new—we have had China and Chinese warlords before. The chief actors—with the exception of the General himself, the truly remarkable Akim Tamiroff—are all well known: Gary Cooper, Madeleine Carroll, Dudley Digges, J. M. Kerrigan, William Frawley. The work of Director Lewis Milestone is also fairly familiar. The new hand in the whole business is Clifford Odets, the brilliant Broadway dramatist who, as author of the screen plan, is presented for the first time to the moving picture public. Presumably the credit for "The General Died at Dawn" goes to Mr. Odets.

Clifford Odets, as he frankly admits, went to Hollywood, not to express his dramatic convictions about life and society but simply to make his stake. What "The General Died at Dawn" represents therefore is simply his talent as a dramatic technician. And there is no doubt about it, as a technician Mr. Odets is as smart as paint. Structurally "The General Died at Dawn" is sound and tight, trued up at every point and pitched at the end to a conclusion which in less skilful hands could easily have been outrageously absurd. The General dies at dawn and to wipe out the shame of his death his officers die with him in a voluntary mass suicide. They line up in opposing rows facing each other with drawn weapons: so that the conclusion looks like something between a military wedding and an Elizabethan scramble in the last act. But it comes off. It really comes off, as melodrama should, with a high excitement and intensity that momentarily at any rate wipes out all sense of the implausible or even of the grotesque.

Actually it is difficult to say how much of the credit of this dramatic effectiveness is due to Clifford Odets and how much to Director Lewis Milestone. The two men seem to have worked together with exceptional delicacy. The tempo, the variety and the constant visual excitement of "The General Died at Dawn" are Milestone's contribution. Odets, and the fact that he succeeded in getting everything possible out of his actors, on the other hand, is symptomatic that both in his dialogue and in the structure of his drama he has been influenced by the stage technique of Clifford Odets. Indeed, by the sharpness of the dramatic structure and the brilliant purposes of the dialogue. Much of the dialogue, that is, sounds like Miss Lillian Hellman's little words—even the instances resembling this writer, who had to talk to [illegible] at [illegible] and [illegible] "The General Died at Dawn" falls [illegible] of even a [illegible] except as a remark [illegible] the system of experts. It [illegible] fundamental [illegible] unless you can call Gary Cooper's simplified version of extending democracy to China an idea. Its excellences are all strictly technical. On the other hand if you like melodrama that is suave, intelligent and racy, "The General Died at Dawn" is worth seeing. Even if you don't care for melodrama in any form, but simply like anything that is superlatively done, it is a picture to see.

I liked especially the musing comment of the very Confucian Wu (Dudley Digges) on the bandit general—"A talented man, but corrupt." Summing everything up as it did on a note of finality and magnanimity, it made the fade-out of the lovers at the end almost superlative; certainly perfunctory.

WILLIAM POWELL

FOR those with an entire afternoon or evening to devote to the memory of the late Florenz Ziegfeld, "The Great Ziegfeld" is now being shown at popular prices. It's a very showy affair, as under the circumstances it had to be. It is also over three hours long, which no picture has any right to be under any circumstances. "The Great Ziegfeld" is the climax of all screen extravaganzas, the Cavalcade of the American show business. Nothing like it probably will ever be seen again. William Powell may not be altogether Ziegfeld in it, but he's very much William Powell which is enough for Powell admirers. . . . I doubt very much if even Powell admirers will think very highly of "My Man Godfrey", starring William Powell and Carole Lombard. It's about a demented Fifth Avenue family, a half-witted mother (Alice Brady), a quarter-witted daughter (Carole Lombard) and her sister (Gail Patrick) who is nasty but nearly all there. William Powell as the butler wanders about among these beautiful schizophrenics in a mode of gently dignified classconsciousness. As I write this a messenger voice from someone in an adjoining booth is urging the public to go to see "My Man Godfrey". Well, at least you've been warned.

WITH SAN CARLO OPERA. Mario Valle, baritone, and Bianca Saroya, dramatic soprano, with the San Carlo Opera Company which makes its annual presentation of opera at Massey Hall commencing Sept. 24th.

MUSIC

BY CHRISTOPHER WOOD

THE Promenade Symphony Concert in Varsity Arena displayed a widely varied program starting in English and ending in French with a side glance at Mendelssohn and Sibelius. The first number was Elgar's Overture "Cockaigne" which found the orchestra at their best, and Mr. Stewart's reading was authoritative and vigorous. In Delius's "In Hearing the First Cuckoo in Spring" the playing displayed an even greater finish, and the orchestra achieved a delicacy and purity of tone and line such as I have not heard before at any of these concerts. It is perhaps needless to say that the work is beautiful, as a sense of beauty is this composer's most unrivaled possession, and though his detractors have called his music "sweetness long drawn out" one need not complain when the sweetness is that of flowers rather than of saccharine. Mr. Stewart's even excellent transcription of Mendelssohn's Fugue in E Minor showed symptoms of falling apart somewhat, and was altogether a far poorer performance than the orchestra has given of this work before. Sibelius's Valse Triste brought the first half of the concert to a close.

After the intermission the Canadian pianist, Gertrude Huntly-Green, played César Franck's Symphonic Variations for Piano and Orchestra, a work which continues to seem to me rather dull music. The pianist played with authority and a fine sense of phrasing, and the orchestra was quite adequate. One wished, however, she had had a better setting to display her artistry, and a better piano. The one used was decidedly commonplace as to tone, and rather more out of tune than is customary. A number of encores were demanded.

Debussy's most fine Infante Defunte, by Ravel, brought us to the definitely French part of the concert, and was played very charmingly. The work is probably more familiar to most listeners as a piano solo, but grows considerably, I think, as an orchestral work. Though it seems so long ago in this country it was first played in its present form some twenty-six years ago. This work led us to the same composer's notorious Bolero. I must confess that I regard the Bolero a little bilious nowadays, for I have heard it too often in the last few years. Like a detective story it does not bear repetition. Once the plot is revealed there is no particular point in reading it again—at any rate until it is almost forgotten. It was quite well done, however, better, I think, than last year. The encore was Pierné's amusing little "March of the Leaden Soldiers". There were also two dancers on the program who danced Valste Triste and the latter part of the Bolero. There seemed no particular reason for their presence.

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MUSIC NOTES

MARGARET MILLER BROWN, the distinguished Canadian pianist, has recently returned from London, where she gave a recital at Aeolian Hall. Her program was received by audience and critics alike with interest and appreciation. Of her performance, the London "*Times*" says:

"Macdowell has almost entirely faded out of concert programs, yet there has been a good deal of worse piano music written since his time than the Keltic Sonata, which was played by Miss Margaret Miller Brown at her recital at Aeolian Hall on Monday.

"Miss Brown had the feeling for it, as she had for most of the things in a diversified program. She had also the intelligence and, up to a point, the technique required alike for Beethoven's 32 Variations and a small modern suite of program music called "Memories of Childhood" by the Brazilian composer, Pinto, which was presented in an attractive light. The limiting factor in her technique was a curious drop of the wrist, apparently cultivated deliberately in the interest of tone-color, which took the sonority out of soft sustained passages and eviscerated scales and runs. The finger-work was potentially adequate, as appeared in Busoni's arrangement of Bach's figured chorale, 'Rejoice, beloved Christians,' which was 'registered' in three grades of tone, of which the right hand maintained the lightest and swiftest in a *perpetuum mobile* of semiquavers. But the lack of solidity and certainty in her tone had the effect elsewhere of making her grasp of the structure appear to be weak also. It is a point that requires attention in otherwise interesting playing."

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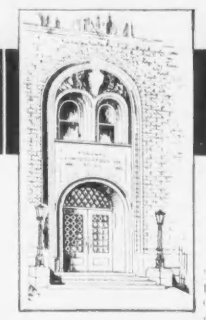
LONDON RECITALIST. Margaret Miller Brown, the Canadian pianist, who has recently returned from London, England, where she gave a recital at Aeolian Hall.

Photo by L. A. Swaine, London.



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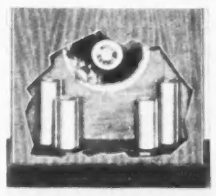

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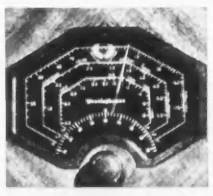

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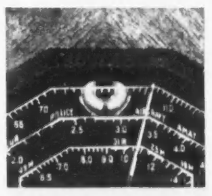

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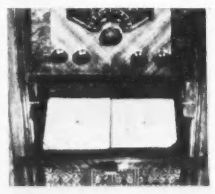

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AT THE THEATRE

BY W. S. MILNE

IF I were to run, one of these fine days, into a motley assembly of doublet ond hose, stomacher and farthingale, at the corner of King and Yonge Streets, or on the steps of the City Hall, I should be only mildly surprised, for I should know that Brownlow Card was at it again. Church chancels, top floors of department stores, formal gardens and informal theatres, Mr. Card has tried them all with Shakespeare, Masefield, Lewis Carroll and Lewis Milligan, presented with some adroitness, much color, tolerably good acting in the principal parts, and a certain happy-go-lucky handling of supernumeraries and minor figures. Now he is at the exhibition, presenting "Romeo and Juliet" in the evening, and a tabloid "Alice in Wonderland" at four in the afternoon. The place is the area immediately to the west of the Dufferin Gate, just north of the British Industries Building, the theatre has wooden walls and a canvas top, the admission is twenty-five cents, and the performances are worth seeing.

Both plays are staged in a variant of the Elizabethan manner, with inner stage which can be quickly reset with key properties indicative of location, and permanent unchanged outer set for all scenes for which definite localization is not necessary. The roof of the inner stage serves as the balcony, and Romeo descends a real rope ladder. This sort of setting means that there need be no pauses between scenes. With this advantage, and aided by substantial cuts in the text, Mr. Card's presentation took a scant hour and a half. The only really noticeable omission was that of the opening mob scene, which sets so clearly the course of the subsequent complication that its exclusion was a loss to the whole production. First honors go to Patricia Card as Juliet. This is the best work she has ever done, and her playing of the potion and tomb scenes was most beautiful and moving. The union of frightened child and tragic woman was splendidly expressed.

The rest of the cast were scarcely up to the same high standard. Norman Green seemed just a shade too stolid for Romeo, although his reading of the lines was intelligent and pleasant to listen to. A. Campbell Munro made an effective Benvolio, but the Mercutio of Douglas Ney was too effeminate and fantastical to be pleasant. Harold Hunter made a dignified Capulet, though neither as choleric nor as humorous as is traditional. The other ladies' parts suffered badly from underplaying. Costumes were charming and effective, incidental music well handled, and the *pavane* picturesque and stately.

AT THE *Alice* matinee, the older folks enjoyed themselves hugely, and the children they had brought with them were quite nice about it, except some of the younger ones, who indignantly and audibly protested some of the omissions from the script. Of these there were necessarily many, so that the play was more a series of animated illustrations to the book than a dramatic show in its own right. The costumes followed the Tenniel illustrations, and the Mad Hatter, the Duchess, the Cook, the White Rabbit, the King of Hearts, and Alice herself, played respectively by Rai Purdy, Harold Hunter, Brownlow Card, Nancy Anne Featherstone, Hilliary Tindall and Patricia Card, must have seemed to old and young exactly as Lewis Carroll dreamed them. Nevertheless, I am still of the opinion, after seeing four different *Alice* plays and two movies, that she should be kept in the book. Why turn a perfect work of art in one medium into a mediocre compromise in another too limited to realize it?

It is high time drama got a showing at the exhibition, and Mr. Brownlow Card has done notable pioneer work. Perhaps next year he will be given a better location, and a grant sufficient to enable him to sponsor more ambitious and more representative undertakings. Perhaps he could arrange to have some of the Drama Festival Winners present their shows, and perhaps — one day — visiting American showmen will be replaced by the finals of the Drama Festival in a theatre worthy to take its place alongside the electrical building or the new band shell.

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COMING EVENTS

MR. AL WOODS' newest courthouse drama, "The Night of January 16", will hold court for one week at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, with the usual matinees, beginning Monday evening, September 14th. A thrilling play about one of those Ivar Kreuger chaps who betrays his beautiful secretary and purloins the savings of a multitude of unhappy investors. The problem propounded by Mr. Woods and his dramatist, Ayn Rand, is of intriguing interest and causes heated discussions by the audience during intermissions. The question the audience and the jurors have to solve is this: Did Miss Karen Andre, his handsome amanuesis, throw Faulkner off a New York skyscraper or was he killed in an airplane murder by one of Wall Street's most nefarious capitalists? Mr. Woods, ever alert to the changing times, draws his jury from the audience. At each performance twelve different jurors are summoned to the jury box to decide the case of the accused. After the verdict, guilty or not guilty, they are discharged and given a check for the regular fee of three dollars. The trial is as sensational as any you will find in modern criminology. To quote the late Percy Hammond: "I have the word of no less an expert artist and showman than George M. Cohan that 'Night of January 16th' alternatively chilled and fired his blood with the drama's agues and fevers, more than any other masterpiece that has come within his experience." Mr. Woods, who has produced over two hundred plays, has acting values at his finger tips and believes that Kaye Brinker, Curtis Cooksey, Sarah Padden, Buford Armitage, John M. Kline, Earl Ebi, J. Arthur Young, Virginia Barton, Arthur Space, Harry Short, Maurice Morris, Richard Carlson, Arthur Ross and others, will give a stirring and exciting performance of his play.

OPENS THEATRICAL SEASON. Curtis Cooksey and Marcella Swanson in a scene from "The Night of January 16" which opens the theatrical season at the Royal Alexandra Theatre with a week's engagement beginning September 14th.

ANNOUNCING the engagement of the San Carlo Opera Company at Massey Hall commencing September 24th, is like forecasting the coming of an old friend. Music lovers know of this organization as the only permanent touring opera company that continues season after season through the genius of one man—Fortune Gallo. Unlike other opera companies throughout the world, the San Carlo Company lives solely through its capacity to draw patronage through pleasing the public and giving its public more than it expects at the minimum price for tickets.

One smiling, self-confident man who for twenty-six years has shattered all traditions by demonstrating that opera may thrive on its own intrinsic value, constitutes the "company" in the commercial acceptance of the word. An Italian by birth, this unassuming chap, Fortune Gallo, is the factor responsible for affording millions of Canadians and Americans their only opportunity to enjoy the highest form of aesthetic entertainment.

Mr. Gallo has built up an organization that successfully competes with highly subsidized companies on the simple, sane principle that grand opera is entertainment in the fullest sense of the word and that this high form of art fares best where and when it serves best. Three seasons ago Mr. Gallo's keen insight grasped the economic situation in so far as opera is concerned and arranged his scale of prices that popularized opera as nothing else could. He engaged large civic auditoriums throughout the country where the seating capacity would permit a dollar-fifty top price, with the result that these vast auditoriums were thronged as never before.

From mid-September to the middle of May, this large company of nearly one hundred people, presents opera in every part of Canada and the United States; an achievement that has not been equalled in the business of lyric drama.

This season he has taken a step further in bringing to the people the operas they like most . . . the public has been invited to choose their own repertoire. For the Toronto engagement at Massey Hall commencing September 24th, the following selection was made: La Traviata, Lohengrin, Lucia de Lammermoor, Aida, Madame Butterfly, Barber of Seville, Faust, Cavalleria Rusticana, Pagliacci, Tannhauser, Carmen, La Boheme and Il Trovatore.

FORTUNE GALLO, whose San Carlo Opera Company presents a series of operatic productions at Massey Hall beginning September 24th.

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THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY HAROLD F. SUTTON

AMERICAN WINNER

"Steps Going Down", by John T. McIntyre. Toronto, Farrar and Rinehart. 504 pages. $2.50.

BY W. S. MILNE

"STEPS Going Down" was selected by William Soskin, Carl Van Doren, and Joseph Wood Krutch as the American contender for the All-Nations Prize Novel Competition, sponsored by Farrar and Rinehart, the Literary Guild, Warner Brothers, and publishers in eleven other countries. The "steps" take the reader down beneath the surface of a large American city, where he meets a collection of queer people, engaged in questionable enterprises, and some quite unquestionable. He consorts with thieves, blackmailers, pimps, bawds and trollops; dope peddlers and dope takers, ex-burlesque queens and vaudeville hoofers, absconding bank clerks, sentimental prostitutes and shyster lawyers; reporters, racing tipsters, stool-pigeons, people who get drunk on gin, bourbon, rye, beer, laudanum, metaphysics, and hot air; people who tell you the story of their lives on the slightest provocation; people who live in dingy boarding houses, flop joints, over poolrooms, up alleys, and come out only after dark. In other words, here is the devil's plenty: excellent entertainment withal, adroitly mixed, and vividly presented. The dialogue is particularly good, crisp, staccato, character-revealing and plot-advancing; generally reminiscent of the style popularized by Dashiell Hammett and Erle Stanley Gardiner; going off at times into philosophical regions where ideas are more important than people or things.

Characterizations, too, are well done, and even minor figures, accidentally met, take form and become real before they vanish again. Pete, the "hero", is very far from a model young man, and at first one puts him down as a petty grafter and sponger, living by his wits, or off sentimental women. Before the tale is all told, however, one gets other ideas about him, becomes interested keenly in what happens to him, takes his side, sees life from his angle, and hopes, in spite of circumstances, that he will escape the law, and that Slavin will not. As a matter of fact, Pete is rescued in defiance of probability by the opportune turning up of an unbelievably incriminating letter written by the guilty man.

This is not a detective story, although its hero is fleeing from justice up to the penultimate page of it. It is more properly a *genre* picture of a life so hard, unmoral, coarse, nasty, brutish and unattractive, that it seems an incredible invention, winning acceptance over moral fastidiousness by its impossible remoteness and unreality, wedded to a clever illusion of truth. The background is so thoroughly convincing, the characters so well set forth, the dialogue so vivid, and the plot so well managed, with humor, melodrama, sensation and suspense, that one does not question the truth of it at all, as long as one is reading it. After reaching the last page, one emerges again into the real world, blinking a little, as if one had been at a matinee. Perhaps I am all wrong. Perhaps things really are like that, at any rate elsewhere. This I know, however, that if I were sharing Pete's predicaments and hideouts, I should not find it as amusing as I do reading about them. I suppose that is true of all romantic fiction, even when it borrows the wolf's clothing of contemporary sub-basement realism. "Steps Going Down" will do a good trade at the three-cents-a-day libraries, and give respectable matrons much information on the organization and operation of such personal services as cater to the grosser and not too fastidious needs of the male human organism.

MODERN FAIRY TALE

"The White Hare," by Francis Stuart. Toronto, Collins. $2.00.

BY WILLIAM M. GIBSON

WHEN Francis Stuart took a back-flip into the realms of comedy, with "In Search of Love", his admirers—the admirers of those sensitive and exquisitely written novels, "Pigeon Irish" and "The Colored Dome"—suffered the keenest disappointment. But now, with this latest book which the London *Evening Standard* has so rightly acclaimed as its choice, he has more than amply atoned for his brief period of error, and more than adequately reinstated himself in his proper place, midst the first rank of present-day writers of beautiful English.

No better vehicle for Mr. Stuart's quiet, simple, poetical manner of writing could be found than the dream-like type of book, divorced from reality and yet full of human problems, that "The White Hare" is. The problem that beset Patrick de Lacey and his wife Hylla and his small brother Dominic is not one that could occur in present-day society, with its conventions and restrictions, but the attitudes of mind of the trio, the philosophies which ruled their lives, are essentially of today. Just as Grimm and Hans Andersen carry one along, fascinated even though one knows and regrets—that such things cannot be, so does Mr. Stuart impress his readers; and just like the other tellers of fairy tales, he gives his audience much to think upon, leaves a moral to ponder and bequeaths a lingering, certain-to-be-remembered beauty.

Galway and Dublin . . . the Dublin first of drab, suburban respectability and later of the vital, noisy life along the quays . . . are the locale of the story. They, like the characters, are subsidiary; what really matters is the poetry of the book—the lovely thoughts set down in equally lovely English, the brilliantly casual mingling of the strictly mundane with the fantastic and the philosophical, the sense that is conveyed to the reader that "this was written for me".

It is seldom that one can say "This is a beautiful book"; one may so describe the format, the typography, even the illustrations. Mr. Stuart, however, has achieved the apparently impossible and given us a book that is in itself, from the first page to the last, worthy of no less panegyrical an adjective than "beautiful".

WHAT'S IT ALL ABOUT?

"They Walk in the City", by J. B. Priestley. Toronto, Macmillan. 515 pages. $2.50.

BY LADY WILLISON

ON PAGE 514 the leading young man speaks to the leading lady. "We can't go on like this," he continued—strangely, it seemed to her—"with you being lost, and then me lost, looking for you, and both of us lost, and things just happening to us and we don't know why. What's it all about?"

The reader of "They Walk in the City" is able to sympathize heartily with young Edward Fielding, the lad who expresses himself as above. Gifted as Mr. Priestley is, enjoyable as one has found all his novels, if "They Walk in the City" has any discernible pattern of its own, one has been unable to discover it. Mr. Priestley has a tremendous endowment of words. How delightful this endowment can be, witness "The Good Companions". In his latest novel an idea, separate altogether from the story, strikes Mr. Priestley on practically every page about which he feels much can be said. He discusses the idea for a number of paragraphs while Edward and Rose wander pathetically from page to page lost, as it seems, perpetually. "What was Rose feeling now? Where was she? Haunted by that lost golden face, he" (Edward) "hurried through the rain." Mr. Priestley meanwhile discourses on London, the Thames, cafés, pure food, hospitals, patients, employment agencies, lodging houses, the British Museum. But Edward and Rose do meet in the British Museum and exchange frank opinions on the exhibits, each having almost as forcible powers of expression as Mr. Priestley himself.

The story begins in Haliford which naturally is in Yorkshire. Rose Salter, a beautiful girl, although no one could have expected her to be beautiful, not from her surroundings, is employed in the Keep-Yu-Kozee factory. She makes a mistake about some piece of machinery and in spite of her beauty is dismissed forthwith. Walking with Alice, her best friend, Rose sees a young man with tears in his eyes. This is Edward. Some time later they meet on the moors outside Haliford and arrange to meet again. But Edward who has thought of nothing but Rose finds himself locked in a bathroom and the key is broken. Rose and Alice determine to leave for London. They find places as waitresses. Rose is not wanted, finds another place, is victimized by a shop-lifting companion, is again out of a job, and goes into domestic service. Edward comes to London, having been given some money by one of Mr. Priestley's wonderful old Yorkshire codgers. He looks for Rose, finds her after many pages and they visit the British Museum as aforesaid. Later they become entangled in a Communist riot, are separated, and Rose is taken to an evil house. Meanwhile the police have been looking for her on the shoplifting charge. Detective Sergeant MacMurray appears. Rose is in a desperate plight—she has found the body of a murdered man in the evil house. Edward discovers where Rose is hidden. He rings the door bell. Rose opens the door. Almost at this point, but not quite, the story—or at least this part of the story—ends. What will happen next? "What's it all about?"

To enjoy "They Walk in the City" thoroughly, and it is an enjoyable although discursive novel, the reader needs leisure and the power to read slowly, savoring each paragraph for its own sake; then indeed Mr. Priestley's novel can be justly praised both as novel and compendium of ideas which occur as we pass by.

• •

"Humph! I could write a story as good as this, if I had a mind to."

"Sure, but that's exactly what you lack."—Evening News (London).

CALL HOME
. . . on those Sundays away from Home

Jim Howard looks forward to the week-ends. He likes to spend them at home in the bosom of his family. So, when a prolonged business trip found him at loose ends in a strange town that sunny Sunday morning, his cup of sorrow and discontent was overflowing—until he suddenly thought of Long Distance and the new Low Sunday Rates. "It will be almost as good as being with them" thought Jim as he briskly stepped to the telephone.

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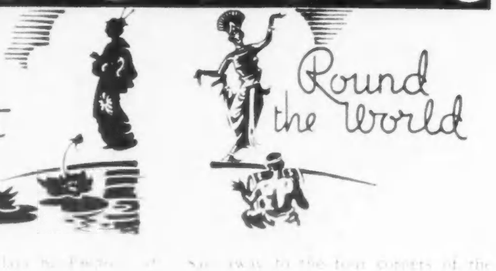
There's many a jolly remembrance in a package of Wakefield—the tobacco with the old English flavour, in the most modern of cellophane pocket pouches.

Wakefield
ENGLISH MIXTURE

WONDERLANDS OF THE PACIFIC



Yokohama in 10 days by Empress of [illegible] Empress [illegible] From Vancouver (trains to ship's side) or Victoria. [illegible] round-trip fares . . . $465 up, first class; $280 up, tourist class. Or go Honolulu in 3 days more by Empress of Japan, largest and fastest on the Pacific, or Empress of Canada. Fares only slightly higher. Sail to Manila by way of Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai and Hong Kong. [illegible] for sightseeing at each port. Ask about All-Expense Tours.

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Sail *Empress* to Hong Kong, change to *Peninsular and Oriental* mail steamer en route via Singapore, India and Gibraltar to England . . . Tour No. 1 in list of six most popular tours round the world . . . $579.80 up, combination of classes; $855.50 up, first class—(cabin class, Atlantic). Or take Tour No. 4 via Hawaii, Fiji, New Zealand and Australia, and there meet the *P & O* sailing via Colombo, Bombay, Marseilles, to England. $627.20 up, combination of classes; $835.60 up, first class—(cabin class, Atlantic).

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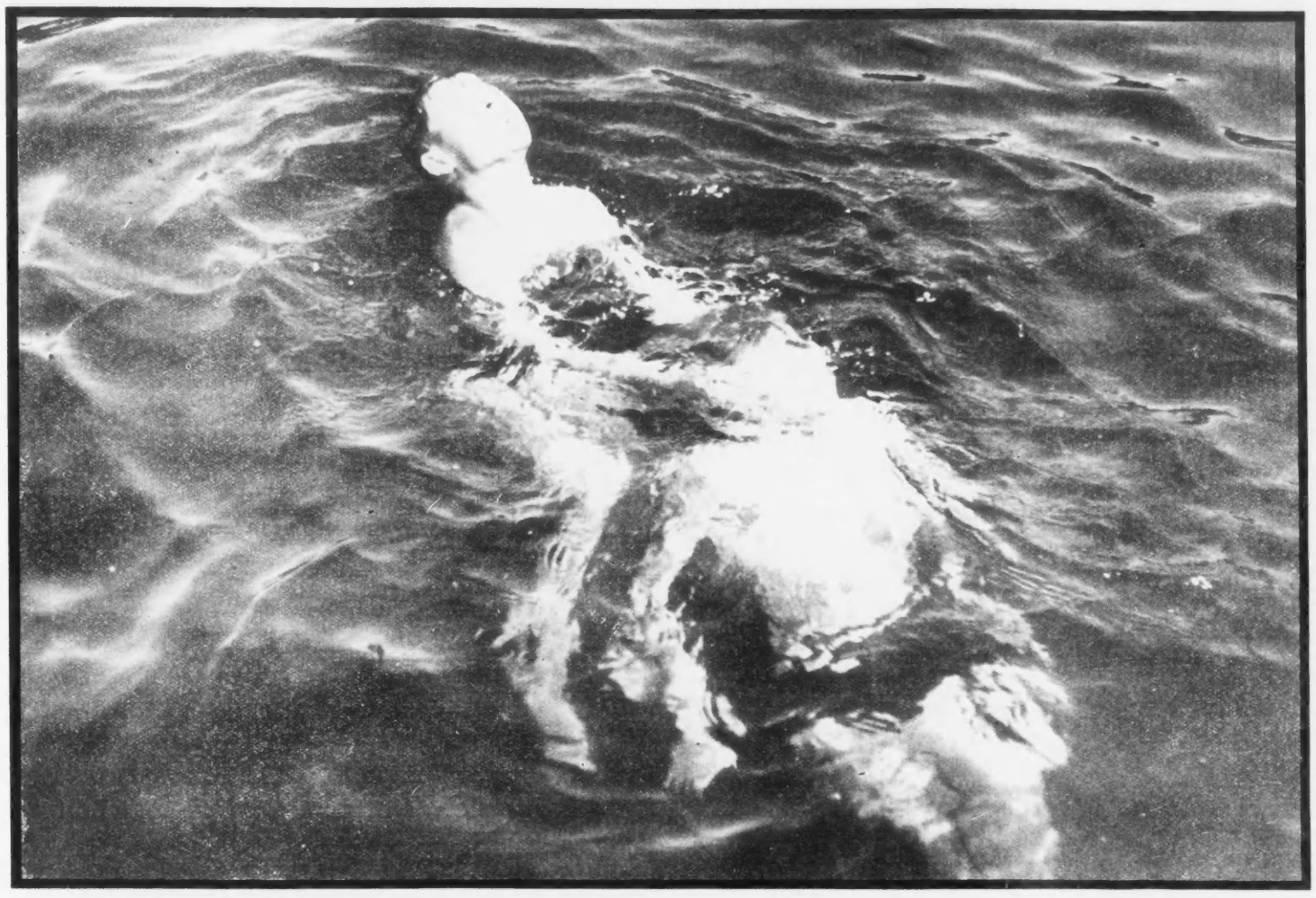
SECTION II

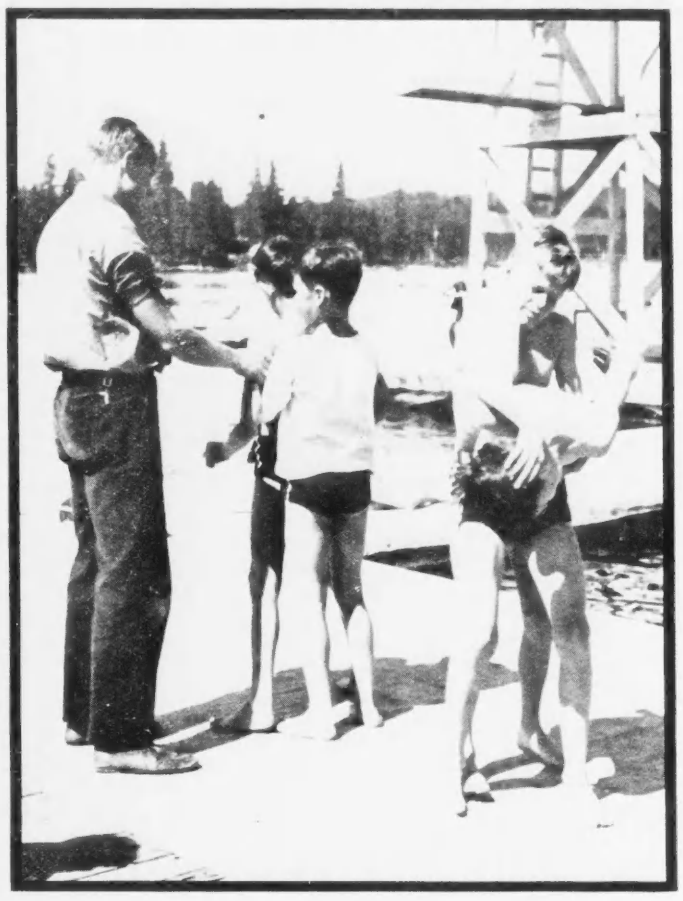
SATURDAY NIGHT

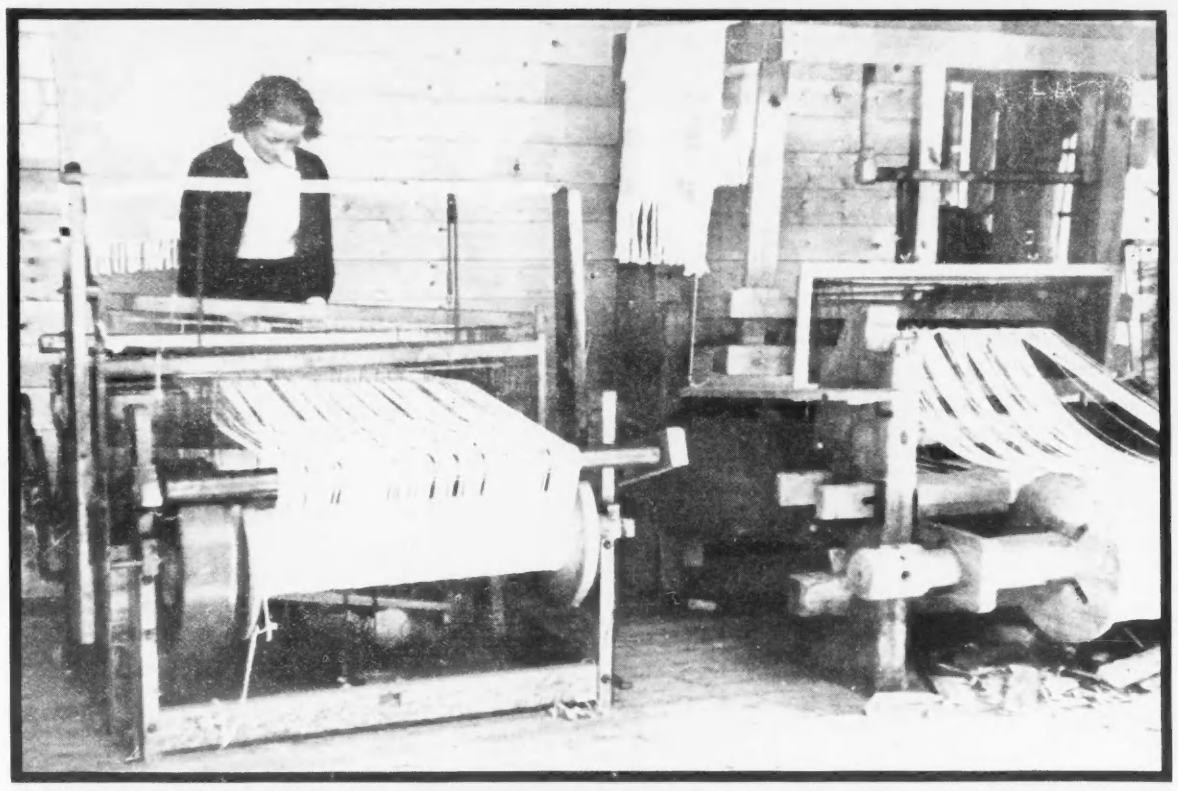
PEOPLE » TRAVEL » FASHION » HOMES » LETTERS

TORONTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 12, 1936

LIFE IN THE FAMOUS ALGONQUIN PARK CAMPS

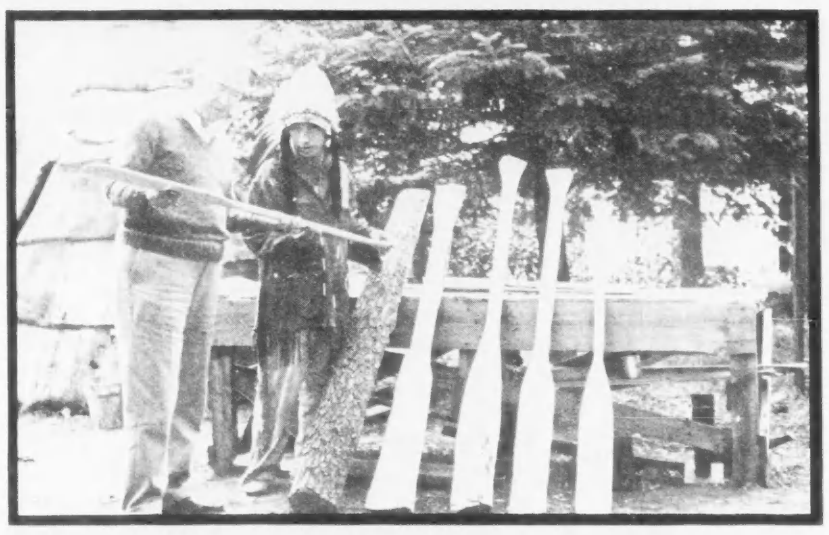






CAMPERS between the ages of six and eighteen come annually from the United States, England, South America, and nearly all the provinces of Canada to Taylor Statten's famous Camp Ahmek at Canoe Lake, Algonquin Park. Just before the close of the camp at the end of August "Jay" recorded a number of the activities of the young campers.

The two lads at life saving practice, UPPER LEFT, leave the impression that while it is perhaps more comfortable to be the rescuer than the rescued, it may be most pleasant of all to learn one's life saving on dry land as the boys UPPER RIGHT are doing under the directions of their instructor. A girl camper, LEFT MIDDLE, practices the weaving of homespun fabrics on one of the camp looms. Captain Kidd, Blackbeard, and various other noted pirate chiefs appear to be holding a convention on the pirate ship, RIGHT MIDDLE, while immediately below the terrors of the Spanish Main a Paleface is shown the various stages in making a canoe paddle. The young equestrian, BOTTOM LEFT, gives a demonstration of tent pegging at the horse show held in the boys' camp. Campers being responsible for all equipment, three girls mend sails, BOTTOM RIGHT.



THE DISTAFF SIDE

BY MARIE CLAIRE

DOUBTLESS there are human beings who, after holidaying far from the noise and congestion of cities, return to urban life with enthusiasm. We are not among them. With heavy-footed reluctance we return to shoes with elevated heels and with no light heart exchange pine needles for cement. The increased respectability of skirts as against the comfort of shorts thrills us not at all. The hurry to keep appointments, the rush to get things done, the care of possessions—seem stupid and unnecessary after the placidity of life in the woods. We think we know exactly how Walt Whitman felt when he wrote:

"I think I could turn and live with animals, they are so placid and self-contain'd,
I stand and look at them long and long.
They do not sweat and whine about their condition;
They do not lie awake in the dark and weep for their sins;
They do not make me sick discussing their duty to God;
Not one is dissatisfied—not one is demented with the mania of owning things;
Not one kneels to another, nor to his kind that lived thousands of years ago;
Not one is respectable or industrious over the whole earth."

MRS. JOHN GALSWORTHY has recently presented a number of prizes for competition in handwriting in London schools. Like a lot of other people she feels that this branch of education, particularly among girls, is being far too much neglected. She stipulated that character as well as beauty and legibility should be considered in making the awards and the perfect copy-book script was not even considered.

Since writing is not a natural form of self-expression, it is obvious that some sort of teaching of handwriting is advisable. If it were given any real place in the average school's curriculum, which it isn't, the results would not of course necessarily be an outbreak of bold and beautiful handwriting, full of strong character. But at least we shouldn't have, as now, the epidemic of a stupid flowing script with every letter the same size and a tail on the wrong end.

We think letter-writing is another branch of civilized art about which something should be done. The number of young people with an otherwise fair start towards education who are ignorant of the mere proprieties of letter-writing seems appalling. They can't begin to write a good bread-and-butter letter, they turn pale with horror before the necessity of writing a letter of condolence, their business letters are personal and their personal letters signed "Yours truly". No one should be allowed to leave school, in our worthless opinion, who cannot produce a correct form letter dealing with all common circumstances of ordinary life that can be improved by correspondence. No amount of precept will instill that quality which makes the shortest note from a clever pen something to treasure, at least for a moment, but there are conventions and there are forms, and only when those are assimilated can the rest follow.

These profound reflections were induced by coming across the correspondence connected with J. H. Thomas's resignation from the British cabinet, in an early summer English Weekly. In a long and really rather dull letter, correctly beginning "My dear Prime Minister", Mr. Thomas tendered his resignation, complete with reasons already known, to Mr. Baldwin. Mr. Baldwin's reply seemed to us a very nearly perfect model letter. Here it is:

10 Downing Street,
Whitehall,
May 21, 1936.

My Dear Jim,—

You have acted as I should have done in your place. I accept your resignation with deep regret, which I know will be shared by all my colleagues. The loyal support you have given through five strenuous years to the National Government will be always remembered by those who have worked with you. With all good wishes, I am,

Very sincerely yours,
STANLEY BALDWIN.

SINCE we are rambling on about letter-writing it seems fitting to speak of the delightful note paper we have found in a smart Toronto shop. British traditions die hard, and one of them that has great vitality is the choice of plain note paper by smart people. Among Americans, of course, there is greater room for individuality, and your taste may run to elaborate papers, elaborately embossed, and still be good. "But not," as Tweedledee remarked, "under here".

The paper we speak of is from Vienna, and is dove grey or ash blue with a mat finish that is as handsome as it is easy to write on. The envelopes are nearly square with a rough-edged flap and a slightly darker colored lining. The paper can be had in the single sheets English women like, or the conventional fold. Boxes of cards and envelopes and paper—1 quire and one packet—cost $1.50, the rest accordingly.

Here, too, we found some pretty fascinating crackle-ware pottery from the modern Exhibition at the Leipzig Fair. . . . a wall-plaque of a Madonna and Child in glorious shades of sapphire and turquoise, framed in unpolished wood ($25.00) . . . big ornamental plates with terribly clever representations of fish or wild horses on them, and a fish tile framed like the Madonna. You will be hunting frantically for this kind of stuff around Christmas time. Better see it in the Village now. There's an assortment of Swedish glass from the celebrated Elfverson works, too—decanters, heavy moulded glasses and pitchers—that will enchant a lot of people who perhaps never look at tiles.

AT MURRAY BAY. Sir Francis Floud, High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Canada, with the Chief Justice of Quebec and Mrs. R. A. E. Greenshields on the 18-hole putting course of the Manoir Richelieu at Murray Bay, Que.
—Photo by Associated Screen News.

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EASY WASHERS

ART AT THE C.N.E.

BY G. CAMPBELL MCINNES

LAST year there were 2,336 exhibits at the C.N.E. Art Show; this year there are 2,318. That, however, is the sole respect in which this year's showing is superior. For in every other way it has managed to slip from between its several stools and slide with a reverberating crash into the very depths of aesthetic bathos. Once again Aesop's fable of the donkey and the two men is relevant. Though no one sympathizes more than I do with Mr. Haines, Mr. Palmer and Mr. Chisman in their difficult task, it remains a fact that to try to please everybody is to please nobody.

On the facade of the Arts Building you will notice, with something of a shock, the names of Giotto and Alma Tadema in adjoining panels. This is, as it were, the keynote of the showing. As far as I can see, it has been assembled on the assumption that fine art and what the public likes are necessarily antagonistic. Also, as a result of the midway atmosphere and the faint patriotic and Empire nimbus which billows gently through the grounds, the purely aesthetic considerations which should govern the selection of any exhibition, have been adulterated by quite extraneous influences.

IT IS useless to say that there are a number of fine works on view, for that is not the point. From the purely material angle, the C.N.E. is probably the most magnificent annual display that is put on by Canada, and if only for that reason everything there should be of the best. This is not a good art showing. Much of it is not art at all. Last year we had Millais' "Boyhood of Sir Walter Raleigh"; this year it is Luke Fildes' "The Doctor". No doubt the inclusion of these "picture" pieces is sound policy, for thousands of people have seen them in reproduction, and their anxiety to boast of having seen the original must add materially to the collections at the gate. But the place for such things is not in an art gallery. It is as bad for the appreciation of art in Canada that people should see Luke Fildes and John Nash as contiguous "masterpieces", as that they should link the names of Giotto and Alma Tadema. It is my firm opinion that the public likes what is good, if it is given a chance to see it. To assume that fine art is above the public's head, to pander to the grosser elements, to fill up the gaps with the work of mediocre nonentities, and finally to throw in a dozen or so (out of 2,318) good works of art as a sop to the highbrows is the worst kind of aesthetic snobbery. Of course, it is possible that the object of the showing is to entertain the curious. If so, it should not parade as an art exhibition.

LET it be admitted that the C.N.E. is "different". Even so, and in a spirit of friendly and constructive analysis, let me suggest the following improvements. Firstly, fewer, much fewer and better exhibits; secondly, the exclusion of material of which the prime importance is non-aesthetic (this might perhaps involve splitting the exhibition into the categories of art and curiosities, but the damage would be less); thirdly, the borrowing of fine old master and contemporary work, and the inclusion of a representative selection of prints. This was done at the Great Lakes Exposition at Cleveland; I do not see why it should not be done here. Lastly, a small but important point, the segregation of the sculpture which at present tends to be swamped. I feel that if this were done our art show would be worthy of serious attention, and that on grounds other than its affinities with the Old Curiosity Shop.

HAVING said all this, I hasten to add that anyone who thinks the C.N.E. beneath their notice is making a grave mistake. Though they take a little finding, and involve wading through a morass of poor work, there are several very fine exhibits to be seen. In the British section the work of Nadia Benois, Gerald Cooper and Hugh Cronyn stands out. There is a lovely Duncan Grant and two very fine John Nashes. John Riddle's "Marseilles" is one of the pleasantest things I have seen for some time, and Walter Sickert's "George V and his trainer" is that rare find, a portrait of royalty which is at once moving and personal, and fine art. In the vast Canadian section there is a number of good works, most of which were seen last winter; particularly noteworthy are Paraskeva Clark's still life and Elizabeth Wyn Wood's two plaster reliefs. Michael Foley's "Prophet", in the British Sculpture section, is thoroughly well conceived. In the Canadian Graphic Arts section, you cannot fail to be struck by the strength and delicacy of Louis Muhlstock's drawings. Honors in the Photographic section are shared by Kusutora Matsuk and Shu-Chong Liu, and the general standard is good. The Catalogue is highly competent, with a very satisfying cover design by Thoreau Macdonald. Nor must one forget to commiserate with the Art Commissioners over the bad luck which dogged their efforts to secure for us a magnificent collection of Spanish work.

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THE BRITANNICA

FOR the first time in its long and distinguished history, Encyclopaedia Britannica is being bound in Canada, by Canadian workmen with Canadian materials. This event was recently celebrated at a dinner in Toronto, on which occasion the first bound-in-Canada set of the 1936 Revision of this famous classic was presented to Sir William Mulock, retired Chief Justice of Ontario, by Walter Yust, associate editor.

As guest of honor, Sir William Mulock, Walter Yust, and J. J. Harpell, president of Garden City Press, made brief addresses. A cable of congratulation from J. L. Garvin, editor-in-chief, in London, England, was read and a wire from E. H. Powell, Britannica president in England, Canada and the United States.

Walter Yust pointed out that this 1936 Revision included up-to-date information on world progress in industry and commerce, the death of King George, accession of King Edward and other major events. Many Canadians had contributed to its pages during its century and a half of history, but not until today had Canada been so closely associated in the physical production of this international source of knowledge, he said.

The international character and prestige of this work was emphasized by the presence and addresses of D. C. Woods, American consul-general, F. D. Tolchard, secretary of the Board of Trade, and B. D. Asli, Indian Trade Commissioner. The binding of the new Britannica was done by the Garden City Press, Gardenvale, Que., and the fabricated material was made in Canada by Canadian Industries, Ltd.

John Hardwick, manager of Encyclopaedia Britannica Company of Canada, Limited, presided on the occasion.

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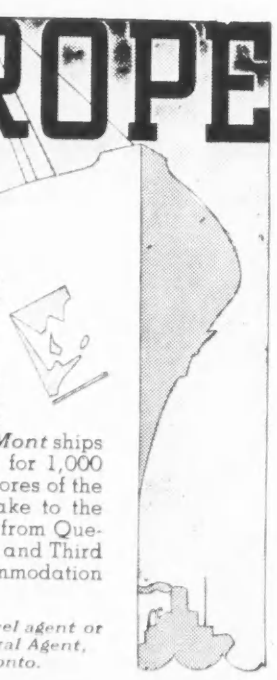

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—History of Canada, August 31—September 7

NEW BROOMS SWEEPING IN QUEBEC

DOMINION

Agriculture: Herman Trelle, noted wheat grower, advocated creation of huge reservoir by damming Saskatchewan, Assiniboine and Red Rivers as permanent solution of Western Canada drought problem. Representative of Soviet Union purchased experimental quantities of Canadian wheat as potential source of seed for Russia. Wheat Board issued "explanatory" statement on fixing stop-loss on wheat at 87½ cents but wheat producers continued expressions of dissatisfaction. **Annuities:** A 15 per cent. temporary increase in rates charged for all Government annuities announced; Dr. M. A. Mackenzie, professor of mathematics, University of Toronto, engaged to establish basis for permanent revision of rates. **Defence:** Lord Tweedsmuir, addressing members of Alberta Military Institute, said Canada must have a small but fully equipped and perfectly trained militia; and that no country can afford to be without a defence policy. Lord Elibank, in Vancouver, repeated his statement that "other cities of the Empire" as well as London are vulnerable to attack. Commander J. E. W. Oland appointed by Department of Defence to command H.M.C.S. Naden. **Employment:** Following committee appointed to advise National Employment Commission on problems of unemployed youth: Alan Chambers, Victoria (chairman); Robert F. Thompson, Toronto; Joseph McCulley, Newmarket; W. C. Nickerson, Halifax; André Montpetit, Montreal. Bureau of Statistics announced employment index rose one point during July and was 4.5 points higher than same date year ago. Registration of unemployed started throughout Canada. Delegation representing municipalities in Grand River Valley, Ontario, urged National Employment Commission to construct water conservation along river with Dominion, Province and municipalities sharing $2,900,000 cost. **Royal Commission:** Resumption of sessions of Royal Commission on anthracite in Montreal postponed until end of September. Col. R. J. Gill, Brockville, appointed commissioner under Inquiries Act to investigate charges of political partisanship against government employees in Ontario. **Tariffs:** Tariff Board inquiry into tariff classifications of plastics set for Sept. 23; applications to be heard on same date for reduction or elimination of all tariffs on motion picture and sound equipment and for upward revision of tariff on steel wool. Dump duty on peaches extended to all provinces except Maritimes. **Trade:** Executive of Canadian Chamber of Commerce adopted recommendations to submit to Federation of Chambers of Commerce of British Empire: preservation of basic principles in Ottawa Empire trade agreements of 1932; greater uniformity of customs regulations; extension of concessions for British transportation facilities; co-ordination of Empire trade statistics; wider dissemination of pooled Empire commercial intelligence data.

ALBERTA

Legislation: Special session of Legislation prorogued after Lieut.-Gov. Walsh gave assent to 17 bills. Major legislation passed included provision for establishment of mechanism to distribute "Alberta Credit", pay basic dividends, and impose levy on unearned increment; provision made for appointment of board to investigate price spreads and fix prices. Under various debt adjustment Acts private debts contracted prior to July 1, 1932, reduced by amount of payments made since that time whether payments were principal or interest; maximum interest rate collectable on debts contracted since July 1, 1932, is 5 per cent, and any interest in excess of 5 per cent. already paid to be deducted from principal. Order-in-council reducing by one-half interest on provincial debt validated. Municipalities prohibited from collecting taxes to pay more than 3 per cent. on their securities. Maximum working weeks of 48 hours for females and 54 for males established. An Act blocking any legal action against Alberta Government or any member of it was passed. A bill under Liberal sponsorship providing that Crown may sue and be sued was defeated. **Agriculture:** U.F.A. and Alberta Wheat Pool protested against 87½ cents as stop-loss wheat price and urged Dominion Government to "maintain "strong national control of wheat marketing." **Foreclosures:** Mr. Justice Tweedie halted 29 mortgage foreclosure proceedings for two weeks to allow study of new debt legislation. **Indemnities:** Members of legislature voted against sessional indemnities for special session but accepted advances on indemnities of next session. **Trade:** N. J. Tall, Medicine Hat, appointed Alberta trade commissioner for Eastern Canada with headquarters in Montreal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

By-election: J. Howard Forester, elected in Vancouver-Burrard, retained former provincial seat of Mayor G. G. McGeer, M.P., for Liberals, defeating provincial C.C.F. president, Dr. Lyle Telford, and provincial Conservative leader, Dr. Frank Patterson. Poll: Forester 7,405; Telford 7,029; Patterson, 5,605; Walter (Socialist) 45.

MANITOBA

Cabinet: Reorganization of cabinet pending with possibility Dr. Stanley Fox, Social Credit leader, will become member. Premier Bracken announced five-member Social Credit group has assured him of support on condition that Government undertakes economic survey of Province to determine what remedial measures necessary to meet economic difficulties. **Health:** Free clinics opened by Department of Health in several municipaltiies in effort to check infantile paralysis epidemic.

NOVA SCOTIA

Succession Duties: Special Commissioner C. F. Tremaine held succession duties payable on $3,600,000 estate of late Hon. James R. Douglas, former lieutenant-governor, although domicile established in succession-duty-free Bermuda several years before death. **Sterilization:** Presidential address of Dr. R. M. Benvie at annual meeting of Nova Scotia Medical Society advocated sterilization of the mentally defective, and instruction in eugenics in the public schools.

ONTARIO

Finance: Gross debt of province $689,558,513, an increase of $15,172,596 over year ago, according to public accounts just released; operating deficit for year was $13,342,705. But for charging unemployment relief bill of $21,813,368 to ordinary expenditure the operating surplus would have been $8,470,662. **Forests:** Thorsten Ehn, supervisor of forest operations and special inspector under Woodmen's Employment Investigation Act, resigned. **Game:** No open season for partridge will be allowed in Ontario this year, Hon. H. C. Nixon announced. **Justice:** Mr. Justice MacKay dismissed application for an order of attachment for contempt of court against F. D. L. Smith, editor of *Mail and Empire*, finding that publication of certain news articles following the arrest of Etobicoke unemployed who allegedly "detained" their reeve might have been technically contempt of court but that there had not been "such interference with due course of trial of the defendant or the likelihood of any prejudice to the accused to warrant the court in interfering by means of this summary and arbitrary process." **Mines:** Allegedly rich gold fields 45 miles north of Kingston being studied by experts of Department of Mines. **Municipal Affairs:** East York announced plans to erect $50,000 municipal building to be paid for largely by barter, release from tax arrears to be exchanged for materials and labor. Annual convention of Ontario Municipal Association passed resolutions for taxation of Hydro on same basis as private property; for the entire cost of relief, hospitalization of indigents, old-age pensions, etc., to be borne by federal-provincial taxation; that the business assessments of chain stores be doubled; that sterilization "is the most effective and just method" of preventing propagation of the feeble-minded but that any legislation authorizing it should safeguard the common rights of all citizens and prevent misapplication and abuse.

QUEBEC

Finance: Premier Maurice Duplessis charged that defeated Liberal Government incurred more than $42,000,000 expenses during last two months in office. The premier announced Government is abandoning its London and Paris agencies and will break its lease on its London offices. **Police:** Charging Montreal police office, controlling territory from Hull to Three Rivers, was "hotbed of corruption and scandal," the premier announced dismissal of Chief Maurice Lalonde and approximately 150 members of Montreal division of provincial police. **Women's Rights:** Quebec city administrative committee passed regulation refusing right to women to act as tourist guides or taxi drivers.

SASKATCHEWAN

Interest Rates: Six per cent. is the maximum interest rate on mortgages in any debt adjustment proposals which may be handed down by the Board of Review under the Farmers Creditors Arrangement Act in Saskatchewan, Chief Justice J. T. Brown announced; ten years will be given for repayment of mortgage loans with three per cent. of the principal paid each year for the first three years under share crop lease. He also announced interest reduction on bank loans to five per cent. and interest reductions on all other debts to four per cent. **Wheat Pool:** Saskatchewan Wheat Pool announced it has decided against operating a voluntary pool this year.

POLITICS

Manitoba: William Sanders and A. C. Benjamin, recently resigned as president and secretary respectively of Manitoba Social Credit League, announced formation of study group organization named Social Credit Association of Manitoba. **Quebec:** Socialist Labor Party of Canada, holding annual convention in Toronto, decided to have its literature printed in French and to undertake intensive leftist organization campaign in Quebec.

ECCLESIASTICAL

Presbyterian: Miss Violet Tennant, B.A., Owen Sound, appointed Girls' Work Secretary for Presbyterian Church in Canada with headquarters in Toronto.

LABOR

Ontario: "Amicable settlement" of rayon workers strike at Cornwall announced by M. S. Campbell, chief conciliation officer of federal Department of Labor. Following weeks of strenuous negotiations and much picketing 82 Toronto hotels came under agreement with international union to pay beer waiters minimum of $18 and tapmen $21 per week. Two men arrested on intimidation charges in connection with Wallaceburg glass workers strike remanded in bail. **Quebec:** Provincial Minimum Wage Board set maximum hours of labor for women in electrical, glass and metal industries at 55 per week. Outside island of Montreal at least 65 per cent. of female employees of any plant must be paid minimum of 23 cents per hour; on island of Montreal at least 65 per cent. must be paid not less than 25 cents.

WASH DAY AT TAYLOR STATTEN'S CAMP at Algonquin Park. —*Photo by "Jay".*

ARTS AND SCIENCES

Drama: Honorary Director Col. H. C. Osborne of the Dominion Drama Festival announced that next year's adjudicator will be chosen from the French theatre. **Medicine:** Protomaine-zinc-insulin, claimed to be improvement over original type of insulin, reported by Dr. I. M. Rabinowitch of McGill University. Credit for research given Dr. D. A. Scott and Prof. C. H. Best of Connaught Laboratories, Toronto, and Dr. J. S. Foster of McGill.

EDUCATION

Brandon College: Rev. E. M. Whidden, graduate of McMaster University, appointed head of the theological department Brandon College, Brandon, Man., succeeding Dr. C. B. Lumsdey who joins faculty of Acadia University. **Esperanto:** Hon. W. J. Estey, Minister of Education for Saskatchewan, took under consideration proposal that Esperanto be included in public school curriculum as solution of conflicting demands of residents of northern section of province for teaching in their own languages. **Manitoba and Wesley:** Boards of Manitoba and Wesley Colleges at Winnipeg jointly submitted plan for amalgamation for approval of General Council of United Church. **University of Toronto:** Judge D. J. Cowan of Brantford elected to senate as representative of graduates in law.

OBITUARY

Campbell, Dr. Duncan Alexander, Bridgewater, N.S., pathologist Dawson Memorial Hospital (39). **Gendreau,** Napoleon, Montreal, manufacturer and wholesaler (73). **Glionna,** Donato A. G., Toronto, organizer Italian Benevolent Society, president Italian Aid and Protective Society of Ontario (69). **Griffith,** Dr. A. R. medical superintendent Montreal Homoepathic Hospital (71). **Knight,** Dr. Frank, Toronto, dentist and noted former football player and coach (47). **Marien,** Dr. Amedee, Montreal, surgeon-in-chief of Hotel Dieu Hospital and former professor of University of Montreal (70). **Shannon,** General Lewis William, C.M.G., London, Ont., former O. C. Military District No. 1, former president Canadian Press Association, former managing director Ottawa Citizen, former city clerk Kingston, Ont. (76).

PERSONAL

Canadian Chamber of Commerce delegates, W. M. Birks, C. V. M. Townsend and G. Horseley Townsend of Montreal, and T. Frank Matthews of Toronto, en route to New Zealand to Congress of Federation of Chambers of Commerce of British Empire. **Canadian Good Roads Association** elected: Hon. A. S. MacMillan, Nova Scotia minister of highways, president; Hon. F. M. MacPherson, British Columbia minister of public works; first vice-president, Hon. T. B. McQuesten, Ontario minister of highways, second vice-president; Hon. F. J. Leduc, Quebec minister of highways, third vice-president; G. A. McNamee, Montreal, secretary-treasurer. **Ontario Municipal Association elected:** Ald. J. P. Ryan, Brantford, president; Ald. A. Belanger, Ottawa, Clerk William Jelly, Brockville, Clerk W. R. Allely, Lindsay, and Tax Collector H. Hooper, vice-presidents; C. W. McCrea, Sault Ste. Marie, treasurer; Dr. Horace L. Brittain, Toronto, secretary. **Retail Merchants Association of Canada** elected: A. R. Goudie, Kitchener, president; W. W. Cooper, Swift Current, Sask., first vice-president; Stanley Evans, Winnipeg, second vice-president; O. Normandin, Montreal, treasurer; R. Messier, Montreal, secretary.

UTTERANCES

Principal R. C. Wallace of Queen's University, admitting that the undergraduate who is considered the ideal student by present-day standards is one whose emotions are suppressed and whose judgment is based on cold facts: "This is absurd. The most highly educated of us are ruled by our emotions, and university courses must seek definitely to train emotions."

Lord Tweedsmuir, pointing out that the League of Nations reduced to the status of an international debating society, "a clearing house for consultation and discussion," is better than no League at all: "It is mental confusion far oftener than maleficent intention which leads to war."

Chief Mathias Joe Capilano of the Squamish Indians, dedicating the great totem pole recently erected at Prospect Point in Stanley Park, proves the rhythmic eloquence of Indian oratory is not extinct: "Here I have carved the Old Thunderbird and his wife and his son and his daughter, each of whom is the lightning and the thunder and one part of the great storms, the wind, the snow, the hail or the rain. At the bottom you see the great sea monster and the great land monster that lie in the cradle of the world."

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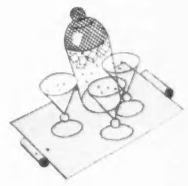

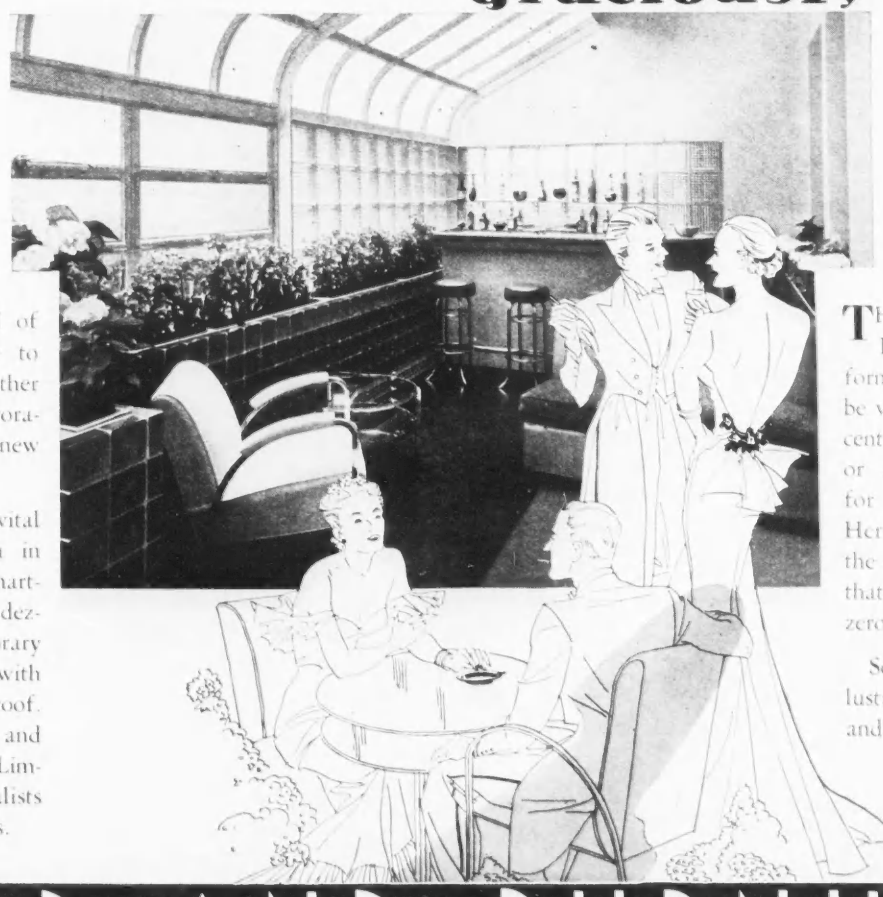

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LORD AND BURNHAM

ABOUT THE HOUSE

BY BERNICE COFFEY

WE ARE beginning to believe it requires a sternly resolute character to live amid purely *moderne* surroundings. The appeal of the *moderne* is almost wholly intellectual and, as such, has attraction for those emotionally and intellectually attuned to it. Most of the good periods are that happiest of combinations intellect, emotion and familiarity and until we become better adjusted to the *moderne*, it still lacks for most of us that warm quality of livability to be found in interiors influenced by tradition.

No better illustration of the point could be used than Thornton-Smith's "House Beautiful". Here Georgian, the traditional furniture of the late 18th century, is used throughout. Color is one of the first impressions one receives, the same impression of beautifully adjusted harmony that one finds in a garden filled with riotous bloom. Used with the boldness and confidence that betoken sophisticated knowledge of color values, much of it is due to handblocked linen and the use of wallpaper. It appears everywhere throughout the "House Beautiful", and is specially noteworthy in the living and dining rooms. In the former, the turquoise blue of the carpet is reiterated in the blue lining of wall alcoves, in Venetian blinds and drapes, appearing against walls and woodwork of pinky grey. An unusual handblocked linen having a design in oyster and blue on a May wine ground is used on two settees. An urn on the mantelpiece concerns the source of light that illuminates a landscape hung above it.

Wallpaper is employed courageously in the dining room. The design is one of widely spaced blue flowers twining vertically, the flowers as large as cabbages. A blue broadloom rug, oval in shape, is an interesting feature, and curtains are ivory, lined with blue to match the background of the wallpaper. Service plates in which the predominating color is mulberry, with other crystal and silver service, are arranged on the Sheraton table in readiness for the guests who, one feels, are about to arrive.

The library carries out the vibrant color theme with the fireplace wall of paneled pickled pine into which is inset a lighted circular aquarium tenanted by small tropical fish. The other walls are bookbinders' marbleized paper in deep red brick color. Throughout the entire house is a skilful assembling of various styles. In the dining room, for instance, a Sheraton table with Chippendale ladderback chairs; in the living room a pair of Louis XV bergeres with a painted Adam commode, plus a modern armchair.

A well-composed house, this, with all the elements of poise, serenity and warmth in feeling that go to make a home of rare charm.

AT LAST the penthouse, hitherto an architectural Americanism, has insinuated itself into the stronghold of the English. London always has firmly resisted attempts at invasion by the skyscraper by laws that limit the height of buildings. The skyscraper and penthouse go together like ham and eggs, or Aberhart and Social Credit, but apparently this is a detail of minor importance when an Englishman is in the mood to live in a penthouse.

The distinction of being first to occupy one in England belongs to Lord and Lady Louis Mountbatten, close friends of the King. It is situated on the top floors of Brook House, a square block of modern flats replacing the famous Victorian mansion of the same name, left to Lady Louis Mountbatten by Sir Ernest Cassel, her grandfather, and sold by her. It has thirty rooms, is self-contained, is surrounded by terraces and obviously intended as a town residence in which extensive entertaining will take place.

The principal room is its great dining room, which can be converted into a talkie cinema to hold one hundred and fifty guests. The nursery for Lord and Lady Louis Mountbatten's two young daughters has its own kitchens, playroom and nurses' quarters. Lord Louis' study is done in eggshell blue with carpet in nigger brown and a deep couch covered with magenta linen. The furniture is built round the wall, desk dissolving into bookshelves, wine cabinet, radio set and hinged cupboards in natural sycamore wood.

The front door has no handle. The bell is rung, the visitor scrutinized, and unless the porter switches on the current from the hall the door remains locked. It is to be hoped that callers hailing from New York will keep their wits about them under the circumstances. Think of their embarrassment if they should inadvertently mumble, "Friend of Joe Blotz", in the manner of pre-repeal days.

THOSE who bewail the mechanization of our age can find solace in the achievements of contemporary Swedish artists in glass and metal. Theirs is the painstaking craftsmanship, combined with exquisite feeling for form, that distinguished artists of a more leisurely age than our own.

A superb collection of Orrefors crystal which includes some of the finest works of the three Swedish artists, Gate, Hald, Lindstrand, has been brought to Canada by the T. Eaton Company. The work of these artists has a sculptural molded effect with the illusion of three dimensions that is most unusual in this medium. Subjects vary from sheer fantasy to the classic. There is the nude figure of a woman, hair streaming in the wind, as she is carried away by a kite that curls round the curves of a vase. Another has a delicately lovely child figure in the act of blowing bubbles that form a design on a globular vase.

Goblets of mulberry glass display designs of male athletes, a discus thrower, a tennis player, and so on, the white etching of the figures in relief against the color of the glass. It's done by "encasing" colored crystal over plain and then etching through the outer color to the clear crystal underneath. An underwater scene decorates another vase, a fluently graceful figure of a female diver under water with fish scattering in all directions. Then there is a delicious bit of satire in the design on a flask that depicts two oldsters peering over a wall as an unknowing damsel bathes in a spring. On the reverse side of the flask is a rear view of the two Peeping Toms. Collectors, take note.

AWAKE to the rapidly reviving interest in home building and interior decoration, the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, has announced for the winter season a remarkable study course for the layman on "The Modern Home".

The course comprises a series of lectures at the museum, visits to interior decorating studios, visits to architecturally important houses in Toronto accompanied by the architect who designed them, motor bus tours of the city to illustrate points made in the lectures, and some practical work, particularly in decoration, by those taking the course. The only qualifications for admission to the series are interest in architecture and decoration and the payment of a small fee which includes motor bus fares. Jointly sponsoring the course with the museum are the Ontario Association of Architects and the Society of Interior Decorators of Ontario. All three sponsors will provide highly qualified lecturers and demonstrators. A majority of the group meetings are to be in the museum where original examples of the decoration and design of practically all periods are available for study.

The museum is also offering a somewhat more generalized lecture course on "Architecture and Interior Decoration" arranged so that the dates of lectures do not conflict with the dates of meeting of "The Modern Home" class. Other courses offered for the lecture season are "Pottery and Porcelain," which is a continuation of lectures given in the past to the Ceramic Art Club, and "Arts and Crafts of XVIII Century Europe". The season for the two architecture and decoration course and the Modern Home course will be from September 21 to April 27. Applications for registration in the courses should be made before September 15.

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SATURDAY NIGHT *will be pleased to answer inquiries asking for further information about any of the things mentioned in "About the House".*

She bathes every day but wears her girdle a whole week

GIRLS who are otherwise dainty, are often careless about their girdles—yet nothing betrays unpleasant perspiration odour more quickly!

Why risk offending in this way when it's so easy to Lux a girdle *frequently?* Lux removes odour and preserves the elasticity that makes your girdle fit. Cake-soap rubbing and soaps with harmful alkali weaken elasticity—leave girdles flabby. Lux has no harmful alkali. Safe in water, safe in Lux.

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Blasted from the SUDBURY NICKEL MINES comes this Silvery Tub for your New Washer

THE RATTLE OF HIS DRILL reverberates through the timbered chamber in the Frood Mine half a mile beneath the earth's surface. Drill after drill bites into the ore wall. Then, as he and a thousand other wage-earners wend their way to the hoist which lifts them above this great mineral store-room, at the end of the shift, the charges are fired and avalanches of broken ore tumble to the floors of the various stopes.

Ten thousand tons of ore are frequently raised in a single day from the Sudbury Nickel mines. This ore when smelted, refined and distributed to this and other lands for use in industry and homes, brings a constant stream of new wealth to Canada.

The towns of Sudbury and Port Colborne prosper because the scores of new uses for Nickel developed by International Nickel's research and sales departments keep the mines, smelters and refineries operating at capacity. Nor is this prosperity confined to Sudbury and Port Colborne. A thousand factories in all parts of Canada find a steady market in the great Nickel industry for machinery, equipment, supplies, food, clothing, boots and shoes, timber and practically every item of commerce. Railroads derive an immense amount of freight from Canada's Nickel mines.

For enduring beauty in your sink, range top or washing machine tub, there is no finer material than Monel Metal — from Canadian mines.

And the products made from Nickel and Monel Metal bring efficiency and economy in every walk of life. Leading makers of washing machines are using Monel Metal tubs on their finest models. These silvery tubs are solid metal, will not rust, nor chip, nor crack and are uncorroded by soaps and bleaching solutions.

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CONCERNING FOOD

BY CYNTHIA BROWN

THE "Season of fruits, and mellow fruitfulness" (Keats, I believe) may not be quite so cheerfully fruity this year after a drought and heat wave that nearly singed the whiskers off the cat. But enough vegetables and fruits will turn up after all, mark my words. They will be a little more expensive than usual but I don't want to hear of any of you grudging that. And I vote we all suppress the crabby old ladies who are going to feel that Harvest Festival Services can be satisfactorily held in churches undecorated with marrows and cauliflowers. I find, myself, that faced with the unemotional grandeur of a great white cauliflower, money means nothing to me, while watching the choir boys trip over the piled squashes induces a truly festive frame of mind. Surely that is worth some expense.

For weeks I have been living in a community whose members are famous for knowing their onions, if you will forgive the lapse into the vernacular. And onions are not the only vegetable they know in a culinary way. It is to them that I extend a hearty vote of thanks for the following recipes for dealing with the fruits of the earth now in season. A naïve confidence in what they tell me has been bolstered up by tasting the results in more cases than one, so you may copy these into your own cook book with perfect confidence.

You know how there are times when you want a little rich jam on your tea table—times when nothing else will do. They occur on winter Sunday afternoons in our house, when the toast is hot and buttery and the snow crunches under the tread of the expected guest outside. Now is the time, for just such occasions, to make a little

PEACH JAM WITH CHERRIES

12 peaches
3 oranges
2 small bottles maraschino cherries
White sugar

Peel and cut peaches very fine (cut the peeled whole peach down in narrow segments like an orange and then in stripes around, which gives you little oblong pieces to pull off the stone with the knife). Cut the orange skins very fine as for marmalade and the pulp the same way with the scissors. Add the 2 14c bottles of red maraschino cherries, cut in halves, with their juice, to the rest, measure, and add ¾ cup of sugar to each cup of fruit. Bring to the boil and continue boiling for 25 minutes.

This is rich and rare and you must understand it is for occasional use. If you ate much of it you would probably grow earrings.

GRAPE jelly has its place in every well-stocked store cupboard. Make it while the grapes are new and young, a few green ones among the rich blue of the ripe grapes won't hurt, but rather improve the brew.

Wash and stem blue Concord grapes, drain very thoroughly—they must not be wet. Mash them in the preserving kettle with a potato masher and boil till the seeds separate and the rest is liquid. Drain through a jelly bag overnight. Measure the resulting juice and allow, in another pan, ¾ cup sugar to each full cup of juice. Warm the sugar in the oven (careful it doesn't brown). Bring the juice to the boil and continue boiling for 5 minutes, add heated sugar, bring to the boil again and boil exactly 3 minutes.

This is a concentrated jelly that can be used anywhere for jam.

And now for a tomato mixture to use with cold meat. One of those first rate fruit and vegetable sauces that is called chili, or "butter", or "soy".

TOMATO SOY

30 ripe tomatoes (roughly a 6 qt. basket)
6 peaches
6 pears
6 apples
6 plums
6 onions
4 tablespoons mixed whole pickling spice tied in a muslin bag
4 cups brown sugar
2 tablespoons salt
1 qt. cider vinegar
1 hot red pepper

Peel the fruit and cut everything very fine, but remember that the fruit is better *not* put through the food chopper. Cook about 2½ hours and watch it constantly and move it about with a spoon to prevent its sticking to the pan. Bottle, cool, cover with Parowax.

Lastly, a mustard pickle from the same good cook.

MUSTARD RELISH

1 qt. cucumbers (4, about 6 inches long)
1 cauliflower

Buy the thinner cukes which have fewer big seeds. Cut them lengthwise in four and take out what seeds there are. Put cucumber and the broken cauliflower through the coarse cutter of the meat chopper.

Make a salt brine of one-third a cup of salt to 4 cups of water and let these soak in it overnight.

Then put through the chopper:
6 large white onions
2 large green peppers (seeded)
1 hot red pepper
6 large apples (peeled and cored)

Add 2 ozs. mustard seed, 8 cups brown sugar, 1 pint scalded cider vinegar, add drained cucumber and cauliflower mixture and bring to the boil.

Now take ½ cup of flour and ½ oz. or (2½ tablespoons) of tumeric powder and mix to a paste, little by little, with another pint of cider vinegar. When smooth add this to the boiling mixture and continue to boil for 20 to 30 minutes.

Remember, my pets, just who finds work for idle hands. Away you go.

RIDING THE TRAILS AT BANFF. Mrs. M. Ross Gooderham, of Toronto, Ont., spent most of the daylight hours during her visit to Banff Springs Hotel riding pony trails in the mountainous district. She covered 582 miles in ten days, a remarkable record for a woman.
—*Photo courtesy Canadian Pacific Railway.*

DRESSING TABLE

BY ISABEL MORGAN

JEWELS today must conform to complexion, hair, eyes, to say nothing of the shade, and even the texture of the frock, says an English dress authority. Many women are matching up their fingertips to lip-tints by choosing nail lacquer to match their lipstick in the same tone of red, but are apt to overlook the beauty note that well-chosen jewellery can give to the eyes, hair and complexion.

Amber is kind to brown eyes, and also to the auburn-haired woman, darker brunettes, and to tanned summer skins. These stones accentuate all the natural golden lights in eyes and hair, and when a blue-eyed woman has red-gold hair amber points the contrast with regard to the color of eyes, while accenting the hair tints.

Violet jewels become the blue or gray-eyed woman, dark or fair. Blue eyes look lovelier and have greater depth of color when pale violet amethysts are worn.

Women are becoming more violet-conscious so far as dress colors are concerned, and this beautiful color is seen in many becoming hues in dress fabrics. The paler mauves suit pastel-toned complexions, and are a pleasant variation in ringing the changes on shades of blue which are worn so constantly by fair-haired, blue-eyed women. Another reason why the mauves are coming into favor is that any tendency to sallowness of complexion can be countered easily by a clever use of the right tones of face powder and cosmetics.

This also applies to jewels, and when the delicately tinted mauve or violet tourmalines, dark or light amethysts, and some sapphires which have a purple tinge are worn, complexion foundation cream and powder should be slightly rose-tinted, or chosen in a little warmer tone.

JEWEL women are distinctly of the fair-haired, blue, gray or green-eyed type. There are so many different jewels that become them and can be used to enhance their beauty of coloring.

The brown-eyed woman is more restricted where her special jewel colors are in question. Perhaps that is why pearls are often chosen by brunettes. There is the yellow group of precious stones, amber, zircon, yellow tourmaline, oriental topaz and flame-colored garnets. Jade, tourquoise and fire opals, too, are becoming to dark women by way of harmonious contrast, as well as to the fair.

All jewels play their part in the ensemble still more attractively when there is a careful choice of make-up. Richly colored stones will accent the magnolia skin with its creamy delicacy of coloring, or the pale golden tan which so many women have been cultivating this summer, and gain an added beauty. Pearls can be chosen that will lighten or deepen the skin tones in effect, and powder tints that will give a greater radiance to pearls.

THERE are many mentions of little fashions and of pleasing details that will accent next season's clothes, in reports of Paris fall collections. Most of us will rejoice to hear that gay-colored scarfs continue to be sponsored. Mainbocher tucks bright velvet or lamé scarfs into high, round necklines. Schiaparelli ties vivid velvet scarfs with bows and long ends on fall suits.

Piguet has gone wild over violets this season. He accents purple, mauve or violet dresses with bunches of violets surrounded by their green velvet leaves. One black suit is trimmed with three bunches of violets down the front. Piguet is not the only one to make flowers bloom this fall. Francevramant puts masses of flowers at the back of the waistline or high at the front of her evening dresses. Patou also poses flowers, orchids, at the back of the waist, and he offsets a deep evening decolletage with a bunch of yellow roses.

Molyneux has a fondness for chrysanthemums, dahlias and carnations in beautiful colors. Mainbocher brightens his black wool afternoon dresses by bunches of flowers. Flowers at the back of the neck and on the shoulder of a few Chanel models sound interesting.

COLORED gloves in new autumn forest shades—green, oakleaf red, hazel brown, chamois, etc.—are favored by Molyneux. He shows them with almost every model, short for day and above elbow length for evening, glacé kids as well as suedes. Sometimes these gloves match the dress but more often they give a note of subtle color contrast. With black velvet evening dresses are shown long velvet gloves in a color to match the flower trimming. Mainbocher prefers gloves to match his evening dresses and shows long ones of the same material whether it be net or lamé.

It is a long time since there has been so much embroidery in fashion. Patou has a silver rose embroidered on the lapel of a black dinner suit. Embroidered pink roses and their leaves decorate the front yoke of a black dress. Blouses are embroidered with flowers or with flights of butterflies. Schiaparelli shows vivid colored embroidery inside the fronts near the neck of her long wool evening wraps. On a group of tailored redingotes Maggy Rouff replaces fur with heavy braid embroidery for collars, revers, hems and pockets. The widest belts in Paris are seen on Lanvin evening dresses and they are embroidered in bricks of color and gold. Very successful are Mainbocher's black wool dresses trimmed with jet beading.

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TRAVELERS

Mrs. Edmund Howell, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. H. A. K. Drury, in Ottawa, has returned to Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Lynn Plummer, accompanied by Miss Jocelyn Plummer, who has been at school in Paris and was presented at the Court of St. James, have returned to Toronto.

Public Epicure No. 1

The amateur chef, at home at the range, unafraid before the mixing bowl, vauntingly self-assured and dramatic at his culinary seances, often brings forth rare gustatory treasure.

FEW professional chefs are as loyally regarded by their followers as is the foodster dilettante by his friends. Everyone knows at least one of these unsung heroes who create, in their own way, their appetite-enticing specialties.

For many an amateur food renderer is a master of *creative* cookery. Ask him for his recipe, and he will look blank and try vainly to oblige. For he has no recipe—no mere formula that can be written on paper. His are inspired creations—born, not of mere hunger, but rather from the irresistible urge of the true artist to create a masterpiece indelibly stamped with the personality of its originator!

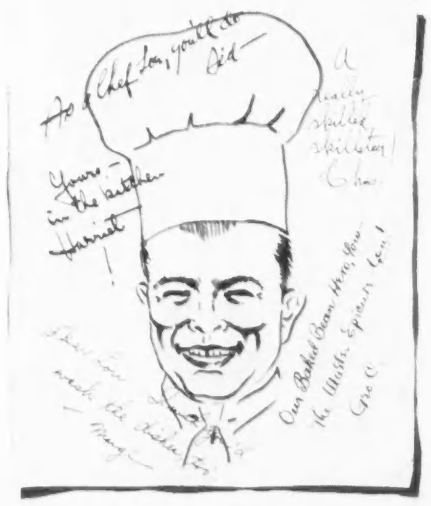
One secret of which most of these amateur concocters will admit is the use of ingredients already mixed and cooked. One of their standbys, for instance, is Heinz cooked spaghetti. These strands of Durum wheat flour add wholesome substance to casseroles, while the ruddy, racy sauce contributes rare good flavour.

Often does the inspired amateur flavour foods with Heinz tomato ketchup, Heinz chili sauce, Heinz prepared mustard and other sauces of the 57 Canadian-made Varieties, each of which is *many* flavours combined in one. Heinz home-recipe soups he uses as bases of his sauce concoctions—especially Heinz cream of mushroom, vegetable soup and cream of tomato.

One specialty of many a dilettante is chili con carne. This is how it is done:—A pound of ground beef is browned in a skillet with a tablespoon of butter and one chopped onion. To this is added a medium tin of Heinz oven-baked red kidney beans. This mixture is stirred several minutes and then to it is added one small tin of Heinz cream of tomato soup. One teaspoon of salt and ¼ teaspoon of chili powder are added, and then all is simmered for 15 to 25 minutes.

Notice how long cooking operations are avoided by using as basic ingredients certain Heinz varieties which have been well concocted and cooked by Heinz chefs. To Public Epicure No. 1, and his clan, the world owes thanks. From their discoveries have come recipe ideas of rare relish possibilities. And chief recipe idea of all is the use of Heinz cooked Varieties as ingredients—which saves time and adds thrills to their concoctions.

From the imaginations of Canada's amateur chefs have come today an example of inspired cookery.



For cooks, amateur and otherwise, who do not scorn the printed word, this "Heinz Book of Salads and Meat Recipes" is a guide and mentor extraordinary. Hundreds of smart recipes for the modern menage. A copy will be sent for 25c. Or send 10c and labels from three tins of Heinz soups. Address H. J. Heinz Company, Dept. SN34, Toronto, Ont.

HOLIDAYING IN THE WEST. Mary and (left) Helen, the two charming daughters of the late Reginald and Mrs. Scarfe, of Brantford, Ontario, snapped while on holiday with their mother at the Empress Hotel, Victoria, B.C., before leaving to join the Canadian younger set at Chateau Lake Louise and Banff Springs Hotel.
—*Photo courtesy C.P.R.*

Early Victorian Hand-Carved Chair

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Announcements

BIRTHS - ENGAGEMENTS
MARRIAGES - DEATHS

$1.00 PER INSERTION
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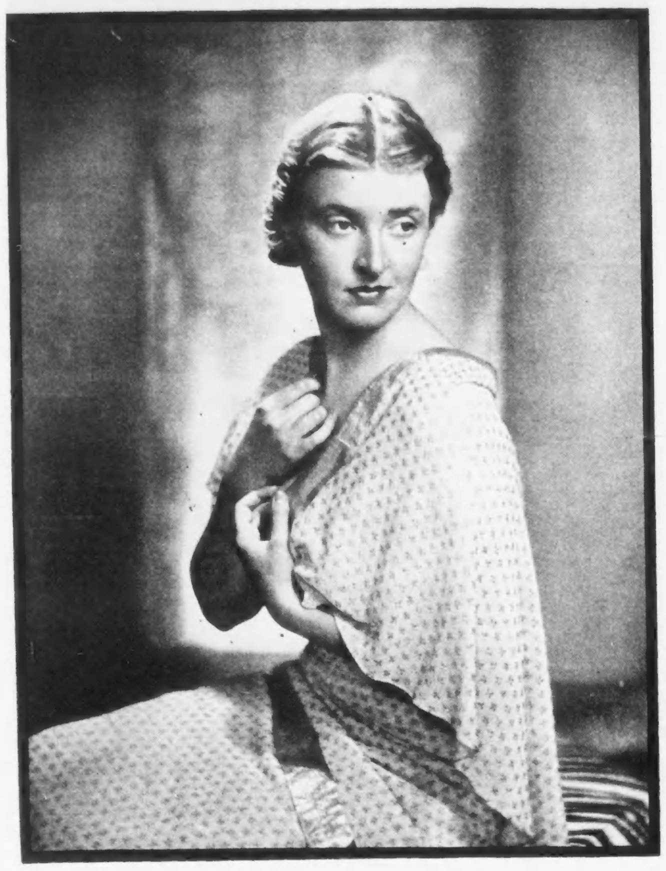
ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. George Cecil Bateman, of Lawrence Park, announces the engagement of his daughter, Nancy Joan, to Mr. Bunting Snowball Crocker, son of Mr. and Mrs. Earle S. Crocker, of Heath Street West, and grandson of the late Honourable Jabez Bunting Snowball, former Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick. The marriage to take place on October the fourteenth (14), in Knox College Chapel.

Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Duncan Donald announce the engagement of their daughter, Jean Margaret Elizabeth, to Mr. Howard Robinson Elgie.

Mr. and Mrs. William Wensley announce the engagement of their daughter, Anne Brooks, to Mr. Elmer Whittaker West, son of Mrs. George West and the late Mr. West. The marriage will take place, quietly, early in September.



A RECENT STUDY of Miss B. Spencer-Smith, lady-in-waiting to Her Excellency, Lady Tweedsmuir.
—Photo by Karsh, Ottawa.

SOCIAL WORLD

COLONEL and Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin were host and hostess on Saturday, September 5, at a tea held at "Parkwood," Oshawa, in the setting of their beautiful formal garden. With their daughter, Mrs. J. G. Taylor, of Montclaire, New Jersey, Colonel and Mrs. McLaughlin received their guests who numbered several hundred, Mrs. McLaughlin wearing a gown of flowered organza with large brown hat. Tables were arranged about the lawn and tea was served from a large marquee. Among the guests were His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Herbert Bruce, Hon. G. Howard Ferguson and Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. C. A. Bogart, Hon. W. D. Ross, Mrs. Ross, Miss Isabel and Miss Jean Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Dawson, Colonel and Mrs. F. H. Deacon, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Dyment, Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. L. R. MacGregor, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen and Mrs. Meighen, Dr. and Mrs. King Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Tilley, Mrs. W. A. Kemp, Miss Florence Kemp, Mr. D. A. Dunlap, Brig.-General D. C. Draper and Mrs. Draper, Mr. and Mrs. Roland R. McLaughlin, Mr. and Mrs. John Lyle, Mrs. Ferguson Burke, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bundy, Miss Mortimer Clark, Colonel and Mrs. W. Rhoades, Rev. J. Hodges and Mrs. Hodges, Mrs. Victor Cawthra, Mrs. J. J. McLaughlin, Mr. Justice Fisher and Mrs. Fisher, Miss Fisher, Mrs. F. N. G. Starr, Mrs. J. P. Owens, Miss Owens, Mr. and Mrs. Boris Hambourg, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Southam, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur S. King, Major-General Garnet Hughes, Major and Mrs. Eric Haldenby and many others.

THERE is a blend of intimacy and vastness that makes the weekly Promenade Symphony Concerts unique in Toronto. Besides providing a never-failing feast of fine musicianship, the large and appreciative audience of several thousands is a source of almost equal interest. The scene is a memorable one as the overhead lights of the vast arena are darkened, and scores of little lights on the stands are reflected in the faces of the musicians, over all the tall, dominating figure of the conductor, Reginald Stewart. The dim mass of the audience seated in tiers in a circle about the orchestra, little glows of rosy color pinpricking the scene as cigarettes are lit and puffed, provide an impressive background for the centre of interest. Then the intermission, when everyone promenades on the grassy lawns outside, and friends are greeted and gossip exchanged . . . . it's all so delightful that everyone will regret the end of summer means the conclusion of this season's Prom concerts.

The other evening Gertrude Huntly-Green was the much applauded assisting artist when she thrilled the audience with her playing, accompanied by the orchestra, of Cesar Frank's "Variations Symphoniques" . . . a dignified and lovely figure she was, too, in a gown of sapphire blue satin with a large flower of burgundy color. Present in the audience were Sir Ernest and Lady MacMillan, accompanied by their young son whose resemblance to his distinguished father is so very marked. They had just returned from an extended visit to the West Coast, where Sir Ernest conducted at a performance in the Hollywood Bowl. Lady MacMillan was very smart in a bright green felt hat in Tyrolean style, and matching wool coat with elbow length sleeves and tucked shoulders worn over a white and green printed silk frock. Mr. and Mrs. A. H. C. Proctor, who but recently returned from their island in Muskoka, were attentive listeners, Mrs. Proctor in a white fur wrap trimmed with ermine, a braid forming a coronet over her Titian hair. Mrs. W. D. Ross, who had just returned from Georgian Bay where she had been visiting her sister, Mrs. F. N. G. Starr, was there, and Miss Estelle Kerr, in a vivid flowered print silk frock topped by a short velvet jacket, was seen talking to Boris Hambourg.

WINNIPEG

MRS. C. C. FIELDS entertained at the cocktail hour, so also did Mrs. E. C. McConnell over the week-end, when Mrs. G. W. Northwood was the guest of honor. Mrs. Northwood left a day or so later for the east with her two attractive daughters, Marget and Barbara. They plan on spending several weeks in Montreal.

The Country Club is once more the mecca of the younger set, as the camps are closing at the various lakes. Mrs. L. W. Hicks, who has as her guest Miss Eleanor Brown, of Toronto, gathered a few of those in town for the dinner and dance.

Archbishop Matheson's two daughters, Mrs. Harold Trenholme, of New York, and Mrs. Desmond FitzGerald, of Port Arthur, have been home for a visit and one afternoon this week were tea-ing with Mrs. P. V. Torrance. Other guests were Mrs. Clifford Gilmour, who has recently returned from the Coast; Mrs. R. G. Rogers, who has just returned from the east; Mrs. Gerald McRae, now of Medicine Hat, who had been down at the Lake of the Woods visiting Mrs. George W. Allan; Mrs. D. K. Horne, who had just returned from paying a round of visits at the Lake of the Woods, and four or five others, including Mrs. C. F. Pentland, whose daughter, Barbara, is leaving later in the month to study in New York. Before leaving she will give a recital in Winnipeg.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. C. Schull, of Los Angeles, came up from Minaki where they had been the guests of the latter's father, Mr. Capel Tilt, to spend a few days in town. Mrs. George Carruthers entertained at a cocktail party in their honor one afternoon.

Lieut.-Colonel Fortt, Mrs. Fortt and Miss Joan returned this week after spending the summer at St. Patricks and visiting in Quebec and Montreal. Mrs. Walter Kirby has arrived from the Coast and will be the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Captain and Mrs. Norman Gianelli, for some time. Mrs. Arthur Nation is the guest of her sister, Mrs. R. Y. Kilvert, en route from England to her home in Vancouver. Mrs. Alexander Bain and her daughter, Mrs. E. P. Featherstonhaugh, who spent the summer abroad, have returned to town. Miss Jean Connacher and her young brother, Murray, have arrived from Dalhousie, N.B., to take up their residence in Winnipeg.

MARRIAGES

THE marriage took place in St. James Chapel, Kingston, Ont., September 5, of Evelyn Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Major and Mrs. William Harty, and granddaughter of the late Hon. J. K. Kerr and the late Hon. William Harty, to Robert Free Osler, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. Gordon Osler of Toronto, and grandson of the late Sir Edmund Osler. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Nadine Harty, Miss Margaret Osler, of Bronte, Ont., Miss Charity Primrose, of New York, Miss Jane Waddell, of Kingston, and Miss Marmo Cross, of Calgary. The groomsman was Mr. David Thompson, of Toronto, and the ushers were Mr. Pat Osler, brother of the groom; Mr. Allan Gibbons, Mr. Archie Kerr and Mr. William Kerr, all of Toronto. Out-of-town guests included Mr. and Mrs. Allen Aiken, of Montreal; Major-General and Mrs. Henry Panet, of Ottawa; Mrs. Macarow, of Ottawa; Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Cruickshank, of Ottawa; Mr. and Mrs. Victor and Miss Diana Drury, of Montreal, and Mr. and Mrs. Dalton Coleman, of Montreal. The bride and groom left by motor for New York, whence they sailed for Bermuda. Mr. and Mrs. Osler will live in New York.

THE lawn at "Breakwaters," the summer home of Mr. Harry E. Livingstone at Island Grove, Lake Simcoe, Ont., was the scene of the marriage of his daughter, Joyce Muriel, to Mr. Ray Rushton Manbert, son of Mrs. Manbert and the late Archibald Charles Manbert of "Avalon", Oakville, Ont. The bride's only attendant was Miss Betty McBean, and the groom was attended by Mr. George Mitchell, of London, as best man. Ushers were Mr. David Langmuir, of Ottawa; Mr. Gordon Watson, of Niagara Falls, N.Y.; and Mr. Jack Brummell, of Oakville. After the ceremony the guests were received by Mr. Livingston, Miss Gladys Ashley, the bride's aunt, and Mrs. Manbert, mother of the groom. Mr. and Mrs. Manbert left on an extended motor tour of the United States, and on their return to Toronto in October will reside in Forest Hill Village.

ON September 8, the marriage of Louise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. de Lotbiniere Harwood, of Montreal, to Mr. Raymond J. Wayland, of St. Jerome, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wayland, of Outremont, took place quietly in the Church of St. Michel de Vaudreuil, Vaudreuil, Que. The bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. A. F. McGillis, as matron-of-honor, and her niece, little Miss Charlotte McGillis, as flower-girl. Dr. Roger McMahon acted as best man for Mr. Wayland, and the ushers were Mr. Henri de L. Harwood, brother of the bride, Mr. Gerald Wayland and Mr. Edward Wayland, both brothers of the groom. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Wayland left by motor for Boston and New York, and on their return will reside in St. Jerome.

TRAVELERS

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Ross have been spending a few days at the Park Plaza, Toronto. Mrs. Ross was formerly Miss Janet MacGregor of New Glasgow, N.S.

Mrs. R. B. McBurney has returned to Canada, after two years in the Far East, Japan, Hong Kong, and Peking, and is at present the guest of her sister, Mrs. N. J. Hanna, in Sarnia, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Leonard and their daughter, who have been motoring through Eastern Canada and New York States, have returned to Winnipeg. While en route they were joined by their brother, Mr. M. L. MacLeod, of New York, and were visitors at the Seigniory Club, Province of Quebec, being guests of Mrs. E. Hunter Maw of Montreal.

Hon. H. H. Davis and Mrs. Davis have returned from Boston and are at "Hilltops", their York Mills home, for a short time before going on to Ottawa.

Canon H. P. Plumtre has arrived in Toronto from England, where he has been spending several months.

The Hon. C. C. Ballantyne and Mrs. Ballantyne have returned from St. Andrews-by-the-Sea, and are at their residence at Dorval, Que.

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. L. Ross, of Jamaica, B.W.I., are spending several weeks in Montreal and have taken up their residence in The Gleneagles.

Sir Andrew Macphail has returned to Montreal from Prince Edward Island, where he spent the summer.

Mrs. Daphne Henderson, of Hamilton, entertained at the Royal Muskoka Hotel in honor of her Hamilton house guests.

Her face shows she's changed to

M. W. Locke **Shoes**

Her feet needed corrective shoes, but she said she'd rather suffer and be smart. Then she began wearing M. W. Locke shoes. Now her feet are comfortable and being disciplined back to health, her shoes are as chic as the rest of her costume, and she looks years younger. M. W. Locke shoes are exclusive with Simpson's in Toronto, $10, 10.50 and $11.

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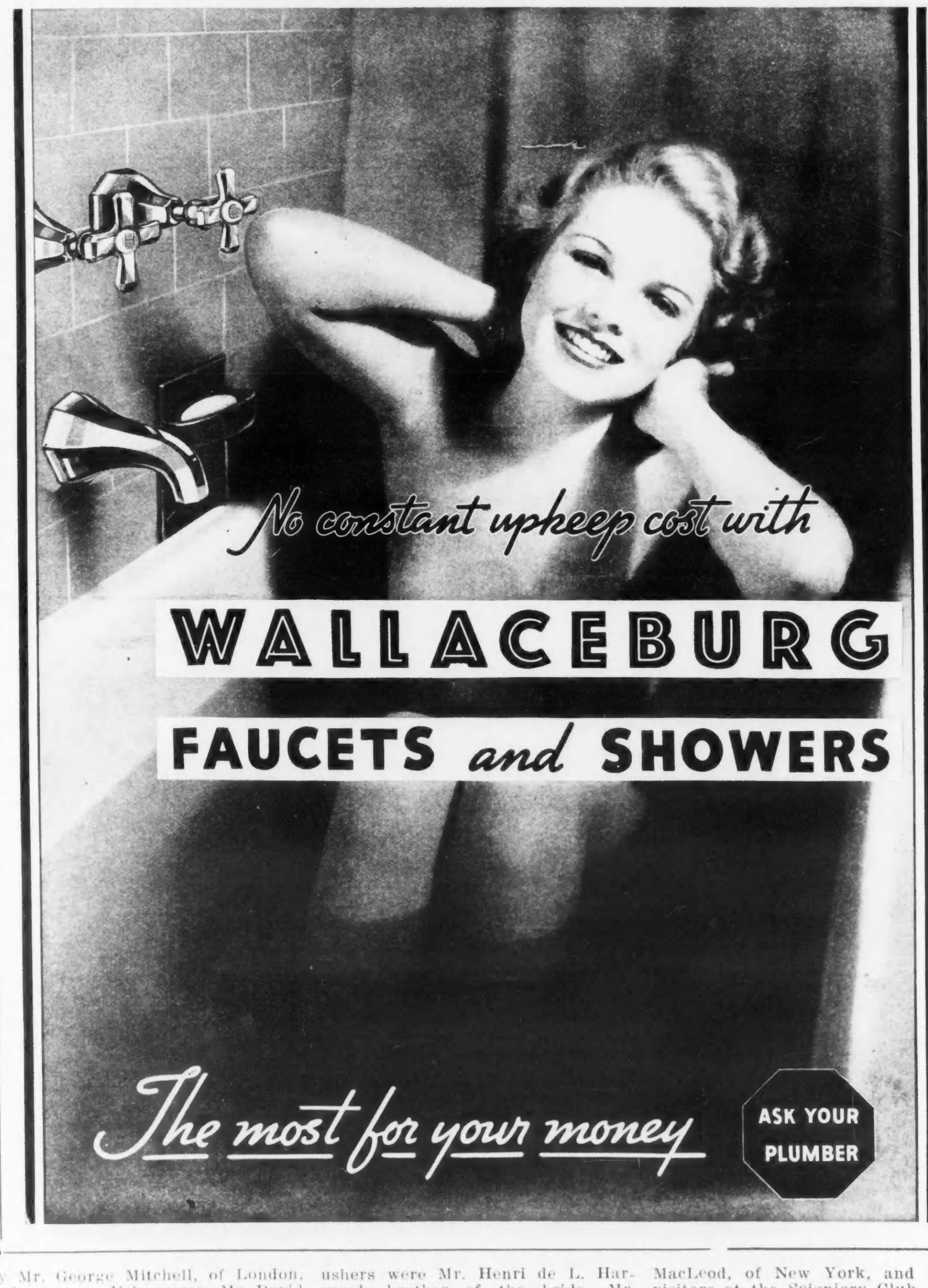

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TRAVELERS

Mrs. W. D. Herridge and Master William Herridge have returned to Ottawa from St. Andrews-by-the-Sea.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cawthra have returned to Toronto after an absence of two months. They were on a cruise of the Empress of Australia to the northern capitals, visiting also Leningrad and Moscow, and spending five weeks in London.

Lady Foster, of London, England, who has been spending some time in Virginia, and visiting Lady Blair Thornton in Pennsylvania, has returned to Toronto, and is at the Windsor Arms for a week.

Mr. Harold Sims, attache to the British Embassy, and Mrs. Sims, of Washington, D.C., entertained at a deep sea fishing party at St. Andrews-by-the-Sea. Among their guests were Senator Burns, of Houlton, Me.; Lord Shaughnessy, of Montreal; Miss Ellen Bottomley, of Boston; and Mrs. R. J. Christie, of Toronto.

A CORNER OF DUBLIN BAY. A view of Killiney, one of the many sea-side resorts on Dublin Bay. In the distance are the Wicklow mountains.
—Photo courtesy Travel Association of Great Britain and Ireland.

—Ports of Call

IN DUBLIN FOR A HOLIDAY

BY H. S. SKEFFINGTON

WHETHER you are a stranger from foreign parts, an Irish-Canadian on a visit to your father's or your grandmother's land—for almost every Canadian, they say, has at least one Irish grandmother—or whether you just need a change, you cannot choose a better spot for an Irish holiday than the capital. From the point of view of accessibility to other beauty spots (and perhaps the main idea of a holiday is to be able to change one's venue often and freely), of good and varied types of transport (you have every kind in Dublin—land, sea and air), of historical and antiquarian interest, of social events, of combining seaside and mountain attractions, you cannot improve on Dublin. In fact, the only embarrassment is one of choice.

First, within Dublin itself there are spots that must not be missed. You can cruise in Dublin Bay, the loveliest in the world, flanked on one side by the Wicklow Hills, those Golden Spears of beauty, and on the other by old Ben Edair, famed in story, linking up with Granuaile and, earlier still, with Aideen and the Druids. In Dublin city take a jaunt-car to Phoenix Park, right through its green expanse from one of the city gates to Knockmaroon—or spend a day strolling through it on foot or cycling, exploring the Furry Glen, Chapelizod, and the far-famed Strawberry Beds by Anna Liffey. Do not omit the Zoological Gardens—you can lunch there in the open on the lovely veranda of the Zoo House. If there are children in your party you will find it hard to get away from the place—and in holiday time are we not all children at heart? Do you know that one of our Irish exports is lions bred in the Dublin Zoo?

LOVELY GARDENS

IN THE neighborhood of the Phoenix Park lies another lovely garden, linked with the names of Addison and Swift—the Botanic Gardens. To many they rank high above the vaunted Kew or the Jardin des Plantes of Paris: for sylvan beauty, for variety of plant life and artistic arrangement these gardens are among the first in Europe.

Glasnevin Cemetery, our Irish Pantheon, should not be omitted: names of the great dead emerge from those cypress-lined avenues: it is a lesson in history to view each "storied urn and animated bust."

Then back to the city itself. Here see Trinity College and the Book of Kells, the Old Parliament House in College Green, the new one where the Dail sits, the lovely city park of St. Stephen's Green, the National Library and Museum, the National Gallery and Charlemont House for pictures, not omitting a visit to that grim old fortress, Dublin Castle, where a gracious lady guide tells you its story; a visit to Guiness's Brewery and Jacob's Biscuit Factory, an exploration of Nelson's Pillar—all these are indicated. Of churches, Christ's cathedral and St. Patrick's, St. Michan's, Danish and Norman foundations. And, in the evening, a visit to the Abbey Theatre or the Gate.

Give at least a week to the city proper—stretch it to a fortnight and you will begin to feel stealing over you the glamor of Dublin. Of course, should you be there when its season is at its height, some days must be left for a visit to the Horse Show in the R.D.S. Grounds at Ballsbridge. But—and that is one of the chief attractions of Dublin, the reason why it never lets you down—there is always lots to see and plenty to do in and around Dublin at any time of the year. And our weather has always surprises to spring when everything else palls, for it is as much a gamble as a sweepstake, with this difference—that one has a better chance of drawing a prize.

TRINITY COLLEGE epitomises the history of Dublin. It was founded in 1591, when Ireland was ruled by Queen Elizabeth of England, as a centre of Protestant learning. During the 18th century it acquired considerable wealth, a vast number of new buildings and the honor of numbering among its students Swift, Berkeley, Goldsmith, Burke, Sheridan and Congreve. The Trinity library attracts visitors from all over the world.
—Photo courtesy Travel Association of Great Britain and Ireland.

IN THE COUNTRY

OUTSIDE the city—and how easy it is to link up in your pleasant hotel (Dublin is very well served in this direction and has hostelries to suit the modest purse as well as the packed wallet)—various counties beckon, Dublin being the hub, with spokes, radiating in many directions. Wicklow, if mountains, gardens and woods call you. Dublin is within easy reach of Glendalough, of Bray, of Greystones; in short, of the many far-famed beauties of the Garden of Ireland.

Kildare, too, has much to offer—the Curragh, the Japanese Gardens, St. Brigid's country, racing and bogs. Have you heard of the Chair of Kildare and the Hill of Allen? Few know of the glorious views that both these afford, jutting out as they do from the heart of the flat central plain. A geologist from Scotland was in the party that explored it last June. And he knew a lot more about the geological features of both these places than did many of the Irish members of the excursion group.

The Boyne Valley, the Hill of Tara and the Graves of Newgrange are worth a day's exploration, and Clonmacnoise may be taken in at the same time. Nearer to Dublin, Lucan with its waters, Leixlip's Salmon Leap along the rich stretches of the Liffey should be made the basis of a hiking expedition, for every turn of the river unfolds a fresh panorama of beauty. Here, too, boating may be had, as wonderful as any on the Rhine.

Turning north, Howth offers, with a trip to Ireland's Eye and Lambay if you are lucky to get a permit. On the latter island there is a wonderful Bird Sanctuary in what was once a home for pirates. The velvet strand of Portmarnock, running for miles, a shell-strewn silvery beach, and Malahide, a paradise for golfers with its island course, or again, the walk from Skerries to Rush and Lusk, along the curving sea-front, dotted with Martello towers, favorites of painters. Again, the difficulty is one of choice. Whether you are an artist, a fisher, a yachtsman, a golfer, an ornithologist or botanist, or just an honest-to-goodness holiday-maker, you will find pleasant material in abundance. Read up North Dublin and its early Norse settlements in "Wind from the North."

CITY ENTERTAINMENT

ON "OFF" days, a rainy evening or the like, with Dublin as your headquarters you have all the amenities of a capital city. You need not suddenly find yourself stranded at a loose end. Dublin has two universities and much academic and social life—the special Celebrity Concerts, lectures from speakers of world fame, for our audiences are discriminating and lecturers and singers like Dublin. For theatres we are well served; Feis and ceilidhe are plentiful; you can see Gaelic drama performed or enjoy Irish dancing and song. Dublin libraries are well stocked and contain many rare collections.

At Croke Park, if you are a sports enthusiast, you can watch a great hurling match on almost every Sunday, or, failing that, attend a Gaelic football match, nobly fought finals between county and county. Note that Sunday, for Dublin, like other European cities, is not dourly Sabbatarian; you can enjoy your Sunday here as well as week-days.

I hope I have given enough to tempt and to allure intending visitors; of one thing I feel reasonably, comfortably certain—Dublin will not disappoint them; it challenges a comparison with any other capital—and beats the lot! The author of "Dublin Diversions" writes in "A Ballade of Dublin":

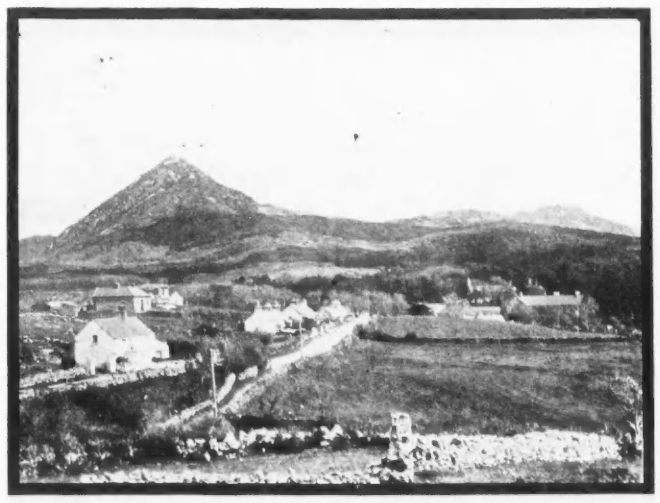
"Prince, other cities of the plain,
Cork, Wigan, Moscow, Timbuktu,
Are pompous, boastful, dull, inane,
My Dublin beats them black and blue."

IRELAND'S CLIMATE

THE old story that Ireland is an excessively rainy country is not founded on fact. Over a period of twenty-four years the mean annual rainfall was, for the north-eastern, midland and mid-eastern regions of Ireland, from 30 to 40 inches. In the south and west it varied between 40 and 50 inches. Dublin city and district, with 28 inches, was drier than many parts of western and northern England and Wales. On the whole, one can say that Ireland is as dry a country as England except for sections of the English east coast, and Ireland is almost free from fog.

One might pursue the comparison all round Europe and in and out of the Americas. It would not prove that Ireland has the finest climate of all. It would only show that its rainy story is an exaggerated one and that it escapes the extremes of temperature and storm that overwhelm most other countries. The unsettled man looking for a "safety-first" climate should pack his bag for Ireland, even if he has to put an umbrella into it!

Apart from this rain myth, Ireland has the advantage of comparative immunity from the Siberian east winds. These have spent themselves before they reach her coast, by contact with the milder air of Britain and of the Irish Sea. The average day temperature for the summer months is 65 degrees F., and for the spring and autumn months 13 to 14 degrees less. There are many days in winter when there is brilliant sunshine, especially in the south coast resorts, where the winter temperature is rarely lower than 55 degrees F. Bright, direct sunshine averages between 8 and 10 hours a day in the summer, and about 5 hours a day in spring.



THE LOVELY MOUNTAIN of Letterfrack, in Galway. The road leads into Connemara whose outpost hills are seen in the background. Great hedges of fuchsia line the roads and there are wonderful wastes of purple heather and chains of lakes lost between mountains. Connemara is Ireland's most lovely "desert".
—Photo courtesy Travel Association of Great Britain and Ireland.

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—London Letter

NOT SO DOGGY

BY P. O'D.

August 24th.

ENGLAND, as I have had occasion to remark before, is an extremely doggy country. And London, for a big city, is a particularly doggy town. But it is rapidly becoming much less doggy, according to some statistics recently published by the London County Council on the number of dog licenses taken out during the year which ended last March.

To the casual observer wandering about the streets and parks of the West End there might seem to be more dogs than ever being led about, or, less lawfully, being permitted to scamper about on their own. But the L.C.C. ought to know, since they are the people who get the license money. And they insist that there is a drop of about 10,000 in the dog population on the year before, and a drop of about 40,000 compared with five or six years ago.

Of course, there is always the possibility that dog-owners may have become more artful in dodging the tax. But I doubt that very much. The authorities are artful, too, and the police have instructions to keep a sharp eye on the dogs of each neighborhood. You can't leave the tax unpaid very long before they come to the door and want to know about it. In fact, it is my personal experience that they come to the door and want to know about it, even when you have paid the tax—just in the nick of time, it must be confessed.

The annual tax is not a very heavy one—seven shillings and sixpence for any and every kind of dog. It is collected by the Post Office—or the police in cases of delinquency—but the money is handed over to the local authorities of each district. In the aggregate it must amount to a very considerable sum.

In London there are said to be five dogs to every hundred inhabitants—surely a very fair allowance. But in the rest of England and Wales there are seven. In Scotland, on the other hand, there are only three and a half. In case the reader should wonder why even a hundred Scotsmen should choose to pay tax on half a dog, I can only suggest that perhaps, like Pudd'nhead Wilson in Mark Twain's story, they may wish to kill their half and so get rid of it.

At any rate, it seems clear that Scotsmen consider seven-and-six rather a lot to pay for the pleasure of owning a dog. But then Scotsmen always get the worst of it in these financial statistics. Can it be that even statisticians have a sense of humor, and insist on springing their own version of the eternal Scotch joke?

NOW that the Olympic Games are over, and the name of even Mr. Jesse Owens has dropped quickly out of the "News," the most notable result of the athletic competition, Mr. Tee Lowe, there is a good deal of head-scratching in this country as to why the British performances at Berlin were so disappointing.

That the British were a "flop" so far as this country is concerned, is universally admitted. There is no getting away from it. Everyone expected the British team to be beaten by the United States, and also by Germany. There were prepared to admit, because the Americans always do the job better, and everyone generally known what a tremendous effort the Germans were making. Besides, the country in which the Games are held always has a tremendous advantage, inasmuch as all its training is done practically on the spot. But to be beaten by countries like Poland and Holland—that really hurt.

So now all the distinguished athletic authorities like Lord Decies and Dr. Abrahams, as well as most of the sporting writers, are holding post-mortems, trying to decide what the victim died of, and trying also to formulate plans to prevent him passing out quite so easily the next time.

Of course, the good old wheeze about England playing games, while other nations work at them, is trotted out, but rather apologetically and with an obvious feeling that it is a spavined and ancient jade, and cannot be expected to carry weight. Most of the critics laugh at the suggestion that Englishmen don't really try, just as they laugh at the suggestion that the British failure at the Games is a sign of national decadence. Both are merely opposing forms of "blah!"

At the same time, there is in the English character a quality of impatience—or call it a sense of proportion, if you like—which prevents an Englishman practising with the wholehearted concentration which is necessary nowadays for the production of a world-beater. Englishmen are really rather ashamed of being caught practising.

No one, for instance, would be anything but surprised to see an English athlete go out into a field and throw a javelin or a discus hour after hour and day after day. It would seem to him absurd, and his friends would chaff the life out of him. Nothing would persuade him to do it.

THIS is the weakness in the argument of those enthusiasts who are all out to build up national organizations for the encouragement of athletics and especially of prospective champions. No amount of organization will make a man do something he considers silly and a bore. Neither will the prospect of some day winning an Olympic laurel wreath as a reward for his pains. You have got somehow to make him like doing it so much that he simply can't stop.

In this respect, Dr. Abrahams—he is a brother of the famous 'Varsity sprinter H. M. Abrahams—seems to have the root of the matter. He suggests that athletic successes go in cycles in different countries, that they are dependent on general enthusiasm, and that this enthusiasm is aroused chiefly by the fortunate emergence of supreme native exponents.

The history of modern athletics would seem to bear out his claim. The achievements of Kolehmainen and Nurmi fired the Finns with a passion for long-distance running. They are still the best in the world. The success of colored sprinters in the United States and Canada in recent years has led to the production of a whole school of flying "smokes," among them Jesse Owens. In the same way, even in England, the emergence of a world-beater, say, with the javelin or the discus, would probably lead to English lads hurling the things all about the countryside for years to come. What a dreadful prospect!

But not even Dr. Abrahams can suggest how these supermen are to be created. The moral, so far as he is concerned, seems simply to be to go on trying, losing good-naturedly, if lose one must, and hoping for one's turn to come—as come it will some day. And that seems to be about as good a moral as any.

FOR a long time we have been hearing about "song-plugging". The phrase, like most of our more picturesque expressions, has, I suppose, been borrowed from the Americans. At any rate, it is intended to describe the pleasant custom of dance bands and crooners and variety performers, who go on inflicting upon the patient public the same tune or song over and over again "unto sickness", because they are getting a rake-off from the publishers for doing it.

Recently the B.B.C. declared war on them—not for the first time. Now the B.B.C. is really angry. It threatens to black-list future offenders, and to be black-listed means that you won't be invited to broadcast any more. Furthermore, the new contracts contain clauses forbidding the acceptance of any fee but the B.B.C.'s for broadcasting any particular song or tune, forbidding the use of crooners employed by publishers, and forbidding also the acceptance of free music sheets, and any attempt to "boost" certain numbers in the announcements. The name is to be given, and nothing more.

At the same time, by way of compensating for the loss of "plugging" fees, the B.B.C. is increasing its own fees to dance bands almost fifty per cent. So perhaps the "boys" won't be so unhappy about it after all—though the publishers may.

FIRED possibly by the noble example of the B.B.C., the Bishop of Chelmsford has recently come out against "hymn-plugging", as some of the more waggish and irreverent scribes have been prompt to name it. Not that there is any suggestion of surreptitious fees for the steady boosting of certain hymns, but the effect of their constant repetition is probably just as boring and painful to the public—that portion of it at least which goes to church.

The Bishop of Chelmsford—obviously a man of courage—gives a list of nine famous hymns, with the suggestion that they should be eliminated from our repertoire for the next twelve months". He says he is tired of hearing them and singing them—quite often twice on the same day, and sometimes even three times". Why, he asks, should such a hymn as "O God, our help in ages past" be worked to death, when there is an abundance of first-class hymns, most of whom are hardly ever heard?

He also goes on to protest against the maudlin sentimentality of a great many popular hymns. He makes it clear that in his opinion the views they express of life, and especially of death, are deplorable rubbish. He is, for instance, all against the "asleep within the tomb" idea. He says that it is not only obviously untrue, but that it is entirely opposed to Christian teaching, however soothing to certain low types of mentality.

It may be that the Bishop of Chelmsford is rather drastic. Possibly choirs and congregations go on singing those far too familiar hymns because they really like them. But it is also possible that they do it because they are too lazy and unenterprising to tackle anything else.

In any case, the Bishop has certainly startled them into taking stock of their choral repertoire. He has, indeed, aroused a very considerable ecclesiastical controversy. The hymns he bans have found their defenders, of course, but the bulk of opinion seems to be on his side. One eminent divine even went so far as to say that maudlin hymns were as effective as stupid sermons in keeping people out of church.

So there you are, friend reader! Settle it for yourself—or let the parsons fight it out. This is a subject on which I feel no temptation to dogmatize. But I am so far on the side of His Grace of Chelmsford that I have promised not to sing any of the hymns he bans—not even in the bath.

• •

The lungfish has had no close relatives for millions of years, says a Canadian paper. All the more credit to it.

HONEYMOONING IN CANADA. Robert Clive, of London, England, and his bride, Mme. Viviane Worms, of Paris, France, spent their honeymoon at Banff Springs Hotel in the Canadian Rockies, golfing, riding, and hiking. They are on their way to Tokio where Mr. Clive's father, Sir Robert Clive, a descendant of Clive of India, is British Ambassador.
—*Photo courtesy Canadian Pacific Railway.*

TRIBUTE TO ALLWARD

THE London *Evening Times* on the day of the unveiling of the Vimy Memorial published the following notable tribute to its great Canadian sculptor:

"Today, when the King unveils the great Canadian Memorial at Vimy Ridge, there will be a moment of poignant emotion for all the pilgrims who have journeyed to France for the occasion. Yet one man will feel an emotion in his soul, a sorrow different from any other. That man will be Walter Allward, the sculptor, who has worked on that vast memorial for fourteen years and more. Lands saw the creation of his dream in reality. His task has not been an easy one. It has been full of disappointments, delays and exasperations, but in the completion of it he has seen what he had hoped.

Allward is more than a sculptor. He is a man to whom the word genius is apt. He is shy and to the point, he is truly a remarkable personality. He is simple as a humble student, and the goodness of his nature shows, as his face, as the strength of his body shows in his form.

When he came to London from Canada in 1922 he was given a contract from the Canadian Government to carry out his Vimy Ridge Memorial at a salary of between £2,000 a year. It was much more than easily a thing he had to do at a fixed total fee. The first problem was to acquire studio space. Here Allward was lucky. By chance he heard of Gilbert's studio in Maida Vale (Gilbert having then gone into exile at Bruges), and there he completed his task.

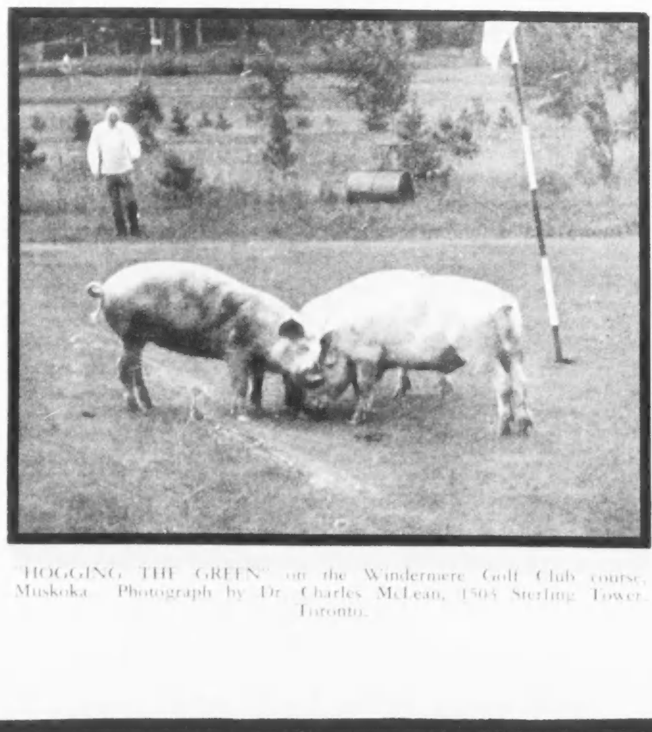
The next problem was the stone to be used. Allward insisted upon it being brought from the Adriatic, where he had found a stone used by the Roman Emperors which withstands the onslaughts of time and the seasons. There were difficulties and delays in delivery and, naturally enough, there were criticisms from Canada at the tardiness and the rising cost of it all. At times Allward was plunged into discouragement, but he threw it off and refused to compromise with the ideal that he had set for himself. In the midst of it all his life was darkened by the tragic death of his son, but it did not embitter him. His humanity and gentleness towards all seemed to deepen.

Now his work is finished and he will return to his native country. The studios which were bought for him will supply a pleasant surprise to the Dominion's Treasury when they are sold. As a site for a block of flats they will now bring at least £20,000 more than the purchase price. This, to Mr. Allward, sometimes brings humor of matter.

A majestic, inspiring monument is good to the memorial of Allward's funding, as it one thinks, he must have had in the mind these lines of Alfred de Vigny:

Mémoire ... des ... with naked feet
Stands on a Scaffold

"The statues—symbolic figures of 'Faith,' 'Peace,' 'Justice,' 'Honor' and 'Sacrifice'—are so sensitively and understandingly done that they give depth of meaning to what might have been banal. Nor is the female figure of Canada mourning for her sons who will never return—anything that one can look upon and remain unmoved. A great task nobly executed.



"HOGGING THE GREEN" on the Windermere Golf Club course, Muskoka. Photograph by Dr. Charles McLean, 1503 Sterling Tower, Toronto.

Persian is fashion's particular love among precious furs this year. And because we believe it is one of the most wearable and handsome of furs as well as one of the smartest, we have assembled our Persian Lamb collection with great care. Dramatic tunic coats, suave princess coats, swaggers with important new flares—all exquisite as to pelt and finish—are ready for your inspection in THE T. EATON CO. Fur Salon. Priced from $295.00 to $650.00, or made to measure from $325.00.

We swirl the collar and gather the sleeves as though the fur were fabric. Swing out the swagger back in an immense coutourier flare. Add a clasp with rhinestones for the new Edwardian feeling of elegance and ornament. A magnificent individual town coat. $350.00.

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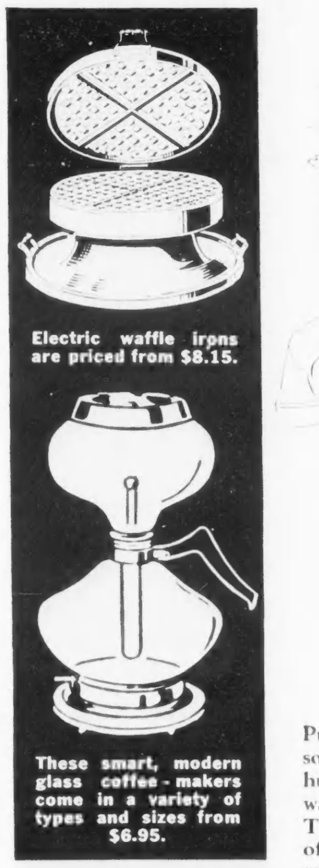

● WAFFLES and COFFEE! Even the most sophisticated party-goer speeds his steps toward the buffet where the golden-brown waffles are being made.

And then a cup of coffee—upon which your success as a hostess often depends. Try making coffee with a new electric coffee-maker. It is new and looks undeniably smart—and it makes really delicious, rich coffee. Drop in at the Hydro Shop on Carlton Street and see some of the new electrical appliances that will help to make your parties run more smoothly and save you a lot of work and worry.

Put a waffle iron on the table some morning and treat your husband to a plate of golden waffles—and fragrant coffee. Try making the coffee in one of the new glass electric coffee-makers. You'll find that it will make your coffee clear and delicious. It brings out all the flavor.

An electric waffle iron and a new electric coffee-maker are ideal for informal late suppers after bridge games. The family will enjoy waffles at any meal. And, incidentally, if you're thinking of a gift for a bride, or a birthday present—everybody likes to own a waffle iron. Drop in and see them at 14 Carlton Street.

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SECTION III

SATURDAY NIGHT

BUSINESS » FINANCE » GOLD & DROSS » INSURANCE » THE MARKET

Safety for the Investor — TORONTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 12, 1936 — *P. M. Richards, Financial Editor*

IS NEW BOOM DEVELOPING IN UNITED STATES?

War Scare and Election Uncertainties Fail to Check Rising Optimism—Government Spending and Tax Influences Likely to Prevent Boom of Maximum Proportions

BY WILLIAM WESTON

THE New York stock market, which is the king of all the financial markets on this continent, is going places. So is American business. When these two giants in our economic world pull together, they seldom stop until overcome by their own exhaustion.

For about four years we have been watching, and sharing in, the seemingly slow climb out of the depths of depression. Though at times we have wished for a little more action, in business and in security values, the experience on the whole has been pleasing, especially in comparison with the period of decline which went before. But where are we now? Are we still in depression, or are we prosperous, or are we on that imaginary line between the two that long-term average or "normal" which statisticians alone appear able to locate?

It was just 37 months from the peak of the boom in 1929 to the pit of depression in 1932, according to one typical chart of American business. Since that low point, of July, 1932, we have been climbing for no less than 49 months. Judging by time alone, we ought to be better than the 1929 peak, but according to the statistics, we are just about the normal line.

There is a definite and logical answer to this conundrum—the declines are usually more abrupt and therefore more short-lived than are the advances. People can be scared into a panic more quickly than they can be restored to confidence. Those who were in the stock market in that terrible autumn of 1929, will recall that market prices of many prominent stocks were cut in half within a few weeks, some of them in fact almost overnight. International Nickel sank from 60 in September to 25 in November, Noranda came down from 66 to 27, Steel Company common from 69 to 39, and many other parallels could be cited. They do not go up that fast. As a matter of fact there was scarcely any net gain in business or in stock market prices from June, 1932, to April, 1933. Even in the autumn of 1934 the depressed state of business was still pronounced. It took just about that long for people to realize that the decline was over. The wits remarked that they were still looking for the corner, when they had actually turned it. With the spreading conviction that the depression could be, and was actually being, licked, the entire complexion of business changed

WHILE the victory in morale therefore goes to the 1932-34 interlude, the past two years have recorded the greater material progress. While we have kept up the habit of thinking in sub-normal terms, prosperity has crept up on us. A reference to statistical tables shows a surprising number of phases of business to be at or above their estimated normal. The United States Department of Commerce uses the average for the years 1923-25 as the basis for long-term comparisons. In those years the war and immediate post-war influences had been passed, and the boom which reached its peak in 1929 had not yet begun to take hold. They have gone into history as fair years, and eminently suited to be normals. Yet we find from current statistics that cotton consumption, electric power consumption, and sales of automobiles, illustrative of three outstanding industries in the United States, have each risen to approximately 25 per cent. over their respective averages for this 1923-25 period.

Still more important, a New York Times index of general business activity, and also a Federal Reserve Board index of industrial production, are each slightly ahead of 1923-25 levels. And, most striking of all, stock market prices in late August averaged no less than 37 per cent. higher.

How does Canada compare? The Dominion Bureau of Statistics in its official reports mainly uses 1926 as the basis of comparison, and while that is also a fair year, it was somewhat better than the 1923-25 average, thus making current percentages nominally lower. However, we find that for recent months, imports of raw cotton into Canada have been ahead of 1926, while electric power consumption has more than doubled. Automobile sales have nearly caught up, in spite of the fact that 1926 was rather a good year in that industry. Industrial production has averaged about 10 per cent. over 1926, while stock market prices are up by 15 per cent. In

(*Continued on Page 21*)

THE FISHING INDUSTRY IN THE SHETLAND ISLANDS. The trawlers unload their catch on the quayside and the women prepare the fish for packing in barrels. This photograph was taken at Lerwick, the chief town of these islands situated off the northeast coast of Scotland.

WORLD TRADE LIKELY TO RISE

Uptrend of Raw Commodity Prices Means that Way Is Being Cleared for Further Trade Expansion

BY WILLIAM KING

A FURTHER steady expansion of world trade appears to be a logical development of the sharp and welcome increase in the general level of commodity prices during recent months. Prices have advanced in terms of sterling and the American dollar and also the French franc and the advance appears to be on a solid foundation. The effects of the commodity price increase on farming and industrial communities, on world currencies and consequently on world trade are bound to be favorable. A brief survey of the extent of the price rise and its influence on national and international trade should prove useful at this time.

The causes of the commodity price increase of recent months are fairly well known. Stocks of certain basic commodities including wheat, cotton, rubber, minerals, etc., have been reduced owing to artificial and natural restrictions on production. While carry-overs and stocks have been declining consumption has been increasing, with the inevitable and much to be desired result of a better relationship between supply and demand. The struggle against deflation in the countries of the gold bloc has also had a constructive effect on the general level of commodity prices.

The general level of commodity prices has been upward in countries with managed currencies since the early part of 1933 but there have been temporary recessions of a disturbing character. The advance of the past few months has been decidedly vigorous and in Canada the index has advanced from 71.8 in May to 76.1 on August 21. In the United States the index has advanced nearly 3 points or about 5 per cent. above a year ago and a similar advance has occurred in the United Kingdom, while in France—a country which of course is on the gold standard—there has been in recent months an advance in wholesale prices of 20 per cent. above the low level of 1935.

The obvious and very pleasing effect of a rise in commodity prices is an increase in the farm income, an increase which cannot be other than very constructive in regard to the economy of both Canada and the United States. It will likewise be very beneficial to European countries which export large quantities of field and farm products. Impoverished farming communities have constituted a momentous problem since the rapid decline in prices which started in 1929, and anything that improves their position, that increases their buying power in the markets of the world, is a consummation devoutly to be desired. It means an increased demand for wearing apparel, for household goods, for machinery and building materials and such an increased demand is soon reflected in light and later in heavy industries.

TO CANADA higher commodity prices mean greater wealth and greater buying power. To the United States they have a similar meaning and a stimulation of demand within the country for manufactured goods. To the United Kingdom, which is a large importer of and a clearing house for large quantities of raw materials, the advance is not so beneficial in its effects. She wants richer farming communities wherever they may be situated so that they increase their takings of British goods, but to sell her manufactures competitively in world markets she must have cheap raw materials. Some rather delicate questions are raised when we consider the effect of rising commodity prices on the economy of the United Kingdom, the solutions of which are not without effect on Canada and other countries.

That the United Kingdom possesses wide powers for influencing the general level of commodity prices and in consequence the course of world trade has been proved beyond doubt since she left the gold standard in 1931. As a large consumer and distributor of raw commodities she can and does influence the general price level and to these long established powers she has added during recent years the power that has been derived from a managed currency policy. Furthermore, her leadership in matters of currency resulted in the creation of the "sterling bloc" of nations and this aggregation exercises a powerful influence on world trade.

For some years the avowed object—or one of the main objects—of the managed currency policy has been the maintenance of a steady level of commodity prices in terms of sterling. The idea behind the policy was one of fighting deflation of prices which was proceeding in terms of gold currencies while at the same time preventing a rise in the British cost of living, a rise which might easily have resulted from a managed currency policy. A glance at the index figures of sterling commodity prices for recent years reveals the success of the policy of maintaining prices and at the same time preventing a rise in the cost of living.

With commodity prices increasing in terms of gold the British situation undergoes a radical change. Although she exerted a powerful influence on prices from 1931 until the early part of this year, that power must wane in face of rising prices in gold bloc countries. Today the laws of supply and demand in relation to raw materials are dominant and sterling prices must follow rather than lead. If Britain would

(*Continued on Page 24*)

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

THE LONG TERM OR PRIMARY TREND OF STOCK PRICES AND THE MARKET HAS BEEN UPWARD SINCE JULY, 1932.

When in the July 25th Forecast your attention was called to the bullish significance of the averages penetrating their previous high of—Industrials 161.99, Rails 51.27, we said "How long will this current uptrend persist? In point of time it is impossible to guess but measured by the industrial averages it is likely to reach between 175 and 185." Since then we have witnessed the market top made on August 7th and the market bottom made on August 21st, the latter marking the end of the correction of the July-August rise.

The market, at the time this is written, is about where it was a week ago, so we have not altered our graph which shows it somewhat still below the August 7th high point. The question that arises is, can the averages go still higher? I believe they can. My reason for that is to be found in the volume of trading. We have yet to witness the excited, feverish trading of several million shares daily that has always characterized the wind-up of previous

(*Continued on Page 24*)

DOW JONES AVERAGES—NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

	Industrials		Rails	
A—Bull Market started	July 8/32	41.22	July 8/32	13.23
B—Last Important High Point	Aug. 8/36	169.10	Aug. 8/36	55.74
C— " Low Point	Aug. 21/36	160.80	Aug. 21/36	51.84
D—Closing Prices	Sept. 4/36	167.04	Sept. 4/36	55.75

P. M. R.'s Column

WE (meaning this column) have learned by painful experience that to discuss economic questions relating to the growing conflict between capitalism and socialism is to make ourself a target for brickbats. In our August 22 issue we quoted the *Sphere*, of Washington, as saying that the real danger in these troublous times is that proletarians, in their impatience, will tear apart the economic structure that is so full of promise to them; that civilization's chief need is time to achieve the great social and economic betterments that modern science and industry are in process of giving us, but which may never be realized if dictatorship, either fascist or communist, replaces democracy. That column drew several indignant letters from readers, accusing us of being reactionary and ultra-tory.

APPARENTLY a great many people today believe that social salvation lies nowhere but in rigid control by government of all elements of production and distribution. At the risk of inviting more missiles, we want to say that, in our opinion, this belief is full of danger for society. We readily agree that the operation of our complex economic system requires some measure of governmental supervision or control, to protect society from predatory groups within it and to assure, as far as possible, even progress. But it seems to us that if government control goes so far as to dictate wages, working hours, prices, quantities of production and conditions of distribution, society is clearly exposed to the possibility of national catastrophe due to error of judgment on the part of the government, which after all, is composed of individuals liable to err.

LOOK at the Roosevelt Administration's silver policy and its results. The U.S. Government thought that if it raised the price of silver, China would be able to buy more U.S. goods. But the reverse was the case. High prices for silver drew silver out of China and decreased China's silver reserves, which necessitated a restriction of its currency and this brought about acute trade depression. The U.S. silver policy almost ruined China instead of benefitting it.

ECONOMISTS of the Brookings Institution of Washington (a non-partisan organization) have always maintained that the key to prosperity is simply the consistent handing on to the public of the benefits of technological progress, in the form of lower prices. "Income and Economic Progress," published by that organization, says that "Increased efficiency makes possible lower prices, while the profit incentive should insure the actual reduction of prices . . . The gains resulting from increased technological and operating efficiency are passed on to consumers, through the medium of price reductions. If, for example, productive efficiency in general should increase 100 per cent. over a period of, say, twenty-five years, costs (other things being equal) would be cut in two, and prices would be reduced proportionately. Thus each dollar of monetary income would purchase progressively increasing quantities of goods. This method of expanding purchasing power does not, like wage increases, threaten insolvency to those who follow it. On the contrary, it is conceived to be the road to increasing profits. . . . The wage increase method of disseminating the benefits of technological progress would not extend to more than 40 per cent. of the population. In contrast, price reductions benefit the entire population."

DOROTHY THOMPSON, commenting in the New York *Herald Tribune* on the Brookings Institution's book quoted above, says that if we are not to abolish capitalism altogether, as a few people begin to desire, or put it under complete governmental control, as other groups demand, then the issue will be increasingly one of low prices versus high prices. So far, she says, no government has faced the issue and framed its political practices, whether they concern taxes, or social insurances or a thousand other matters, with this question clearly in mind. She points out that the Roosevelt administration has not differed in this respect from its predecessors and has continued the policy of protection of high prices.

AN ARTICLE elsewhere on this page speaks approvingly of the upward trend of commodity prices, on the ground that it will make for a heavier movement of commodities at higher prices and an increase in the world's exports of manufactured goods. That is the immediate effect, but if carried far enough the movement must result in stalemate. As Dorothy Thompson says, "The real distribution of income lies in the constantly increasing enjoyment of goods and services; not in the amount of the pay cheque, but in what it will buy. We pay for waste, for bureaucracy, public and private, for monopoly, for racketeering, and for business fear. But there is a growing consumer-consciousness in America, and it is one of the hopeful signs of the times, for it is the basis—and the only basis—for real class collaboration."

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The Bell Telephone Company of Canada

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A dividend of one and one-half per cent (1½%) has been declared payable on the 15th day of October, 1936, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 23rd of September, 1936.

F. G. WEBBER,
Secretary.

Montreal, August 26th, 1936.

BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER CORPORATION, LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 33

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Forty cents (40c) per Share on the Class "A" Shares has been declared for the three months ending September 30th, 1936, payable on October 15th, 1936 (less 5% Dominion of Canada tax in the case of non-residents of Canada), to shareholders as of record at the close of business on September 30th, 1936. Cheques will be mailed by the Montreal Trust Company, Montreal.

By Order of the Board,
ERNEST ROGERS,
Secretary.

Vancouver, B.C.
September 5th, 1936.

Canadian Wirebound Boxes Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of thirty-seven and one-half cents (37½c) per share on account of arrears on the class "A" shares of the Company, payable October 1st, 1936, to shareholders of record September 15th, 1936.

By order of the Board,
J. P. BERNEY,
Secretary.

Toronto, August 31, 1936.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

SECOND STANDARD ROYALTIES LIMITED

Preferred Dividend No. 35

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of 1% has been declared upon the Preferred Shares of Second Standard Royalties Limited, payable October 1, 1936, to shareholders of record at the close of business September 15, 1936.

By order of the Board,
J. E. HAYWOOD,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, September 4, 1936.

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast appearing on the first page of this section.

MACLEOD-COCKSHUTT GOLD MINES

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Would you be so kind as to answer the following enquiries regarding the stock of the above company:—

1.—Is the company in a strong financial position? (To undertake further development.)

2.—Is the current market price, $4.00 per share, high or low considering the present stage of operations?

3.—What property is owned and where is it located?

4.—What factors are likely to influence the price of the stock upward (Construction of a mill, finding new ore bodies, etc.) apart from improvement in the market generally?

5.—What is your opinion of this stock as an investment for say 6 months or 12?

—H. W. C., Toronto, Ont.

MacLeod-Cockshutt Gold Mines, Ltd., shows good indication of developing into an important gold mine. I will answer your questions in order:

(1) The company is in good financial position to carry out development required to place the mine on a producing basis.

(2) In my opinion the current quotation for the shares has discounted a large amount of the success that appears to lie in store at the present stage of operations.

(3) The company holds about 1,000 acres in the central part of the Little Long Lac district of Northern Ontario and adjacent to the Little Long Lac mine which is already an important producer of gold.

(4) Results of development now in progress will exercise the chief influence on the trend of quotations for shares on the open market. A four compartment shaft is in course of being put down to 400 ft. and will be followed by lateral development at three levels as well as continuation of sinking to lower levels. The ore deposits as indicated by extensive diamond drilling are not only of excellent grade, but have big widths. On the strength of this the company officials plan construction of a mill of 500 tons daily capacity to be completed and in production by early autumn of 1937. The shaft will reach 400 ft. within a month.

(5) I believe the shares of MacLeod-Cockshutt to be a good hold either for the short period of one year, or for a much longer time.

MADSEN RED LAKE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

That was splendid advice you gave me several weeks ago on Francoeur. I made a handsome profit by following your advice. May I come again. I hold several thousand shares of Madsen, averaging 86 cents. Should I hold or sell? Its fluctuations have been pronounced. Is it a really good property—the best in Red Lake district, as some brokers claim—or is it just mediocre and boosted by the usual ballyhoo methods?

—P. S. G., Chatham, Ont.

Madsen Red Lake has been meeting with good encouragement. The property lies adjacent to Howey Gold Mines on the south, and the enterprise was recently placed under the management of Howey. The development and exploration are in moderately early stages, but a producing mine of substantial importance appears to be in the making. However, to classify Madsen as the best property in the Red Lake district would be nonsense at this stage. It will probably be a good many years before the comparative value of individual properties in the Red Lake area may be measured.

At the present time, the situation at Madsen is this: early development disclosed ore of good grade, but in quite narrow deposits. Sinking has been carried to 550 ft. in depth, and it is believed sufficient ore is indicated to warrant erection of a small mill during the first half of 1937. While the question of raising the required amount of finances and the matter of mill construction were expected to be brought to a head about this time, a new development has been taking place which may alter plans and add to the favorable outlook for the enterprise. Diamond drilling a few weeks ago indicated a big width of ore running about $6 per ton in gold, over widths of 14 to 35 ft.

More recently, I received a report not yet confirmed officially of two later drill cores showing the same big width and with a much higher gold content. Everything considered, the shares of Madsen appear to be an attractive hold.

CANADA CEMENT PREFERRED

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am holding some of the preferred stock of the Canada Cement Company on which I have practically doubled my money. Now, of course, I am faced with the old problem of whether to take my profit or to hang on in the chance of making still more. I know that I am lucky to be even in this position, but still it is a real worry to me. I see that the recent refunding operation by this company went over very well and I know that this will mean a real saving to the company. On the other hand, while earnings seem to be going up moderately, I know that they haven't covered dividend requirements on the preferred for quite a number of years and that the arrears are over $25 per share. It seems hard to justify the current price and sometimes my position looks ticklish to me and I think I should get out. What do you think?

—K. M. R., Hamilton, Ont.

Here is one way of looking at your problem. You say that you have doubled your money already and you must consider therefore the extent of any possible additional appreciation. To me it seems obvious that this must inevitably be very much smaller than the gain which you have already experienced; that is, at best, you have not a great deal to hope for. Such a line of reasoning would indicate selling at current levels.

It is absolutely impossible, of course, for me to predict that there will not be further appreciation, but at the same time it seems impossible to justify even current levels for Cement preferred on the basis of the earnings record and prospects. It is quite true that the recent refunding operation was highly successful and will result in a saving of approximately $240,000 annually to the company or around $1.20 per share on the preferred. In this connection, however, it must also be remembered that a portion of the new bonds are of serial maturities, requiring $750,000 annually from 1937 to 1944, which may constitute an additional drain on earnings in those years. Arrearages on the preferred stock at the close of 1936, presumably, will amount to $29.25 per share; this amount is now so sizeable as to almost preclude any possibility of retiring it out of earnings, particularly in view of the record of recent years. The year ended December 31, 1931, was the last year in which Canada Cement's earnings covered preferred dividend requirements, per share in that year having been $7.47. In 1932 the figure dropped to $3.91, to 38 cents in 1933, 27 cents in 1934 and 19 cents last year. To be sure, it has been officially stated in connection with the recent financing that the company's earnings had shown a material gain during the first eight months of the current fiscal year, but I think that hopes of covering preferred dividend requirements in the full year are over-optimistic. It has been estimated that there would have to be a 53 per cent. increase in cement sales over 1935 to accomplish this, and so far construction volume does not suggest any possibility of such achievement.

It is quite true that the company came through the depression years in a strong financial position and that the recent refunding is a step in the right direction. It has been suggested that attention will be given before very long to the matter of preferred arrearages—this has accounted for some of the strength of the stock on the market—but as you can see from the above record, the problem will be no easy one. To make Canada Cement preferred attractive for long-term holding would require a marked and nation-wide upturn in construction. I retain the opinion that such a development is inevitable, but no one can predict how soon it will materialize. Canada Cement preferred therefore, remains in my opinion a speculation on just this point. In all probability patient holders will receive an ultimate reward. But, in my opinion, the present market price is already amply discounting, if not over-discounting all the improvement now in prospect.

CENTRAL PATRICIA

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have held some Central Patricia shares for quite a time but really know very little about the enterprise. I would greatly appreciate it if you would give me some information and your opinion as to the outlook.

—P. E., Winnipeg, Man.

Central Patricia Gold Mines, Ltd., is among the important new gold producing mines established in recent years in Northern Ontario. The ore is high grade and grades over $20 to the ton. The mill is rated at 150 tons per day. Additional electric power is being made available within a few weeks, and I believe the outlook is good for enlargement of operations and output in due course of development. The company holds 88 mining claims in the Pickle Lake and Crow River section of Northern Ontario. The company is conservatively capitalized at 2,500,000 shares. The company paid its initial dividend of 4 cents per share July 2, and has declared a similar disbursement for the next quarter.

In addition to the present source of output, a substantial amount of work has been done on the company's Springer Group where ore of payable grade has also been indicated. When full power supply is switched on at an early date, this section of the property may also be developed, thereby adding to the prospects for further enlargement of production. The shares are an attractive hold.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

You may be interested to know that you stand pretty high with me. I wrote you three times in the last year or so and each time I made or saved money by following your advice. Now would like to know what you think of Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada preferred shares as a buy. You have said in the paper that good industrial stocks are going to be better investments than government bonds in the next few years. I have the money which I got for a bond and I would like to know if I should buy Sherwin-Williams preferred with it. Please tell me, if you can, how the company made out in the fiscal year which closed August 31. If you haven't got the figures, you likely have a pretty good idea. Thanks.

—F. J. L., Montreal, Que.

The company's fiscal year having only just closed, on August 31, it will necessarily be some time before the annual report is issued. However, it is known that Sherwin-Williams had a good year. In fact, I understand that the company did better than in any year since the beginning of the depression. In the year ended August 31, 1935, the company earned $5.94 per share of preferred, comparing with $5.80 in the preceding year. In the year just ended, the company's sales were the largest for several years, and I think it is quite likely that earnings applicable to the preferred shares will be found to have covered the full dividend requirements on the preferred for the year ($7 per share). If this is so, it indicates, in view of the general upward trend of business, that maintenance of preferred dividends can be counted upon for some time to come, at least.

Furthermore there is the interesting fact of arrears of preferred dividends amounting to $12.25 per share. The increased sales and earnings of the year just ended suggest that the company will be found to have well maintained, if not further improved, its good financial position as shown in the last annual report, in which current assets of

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Each letter of inquiry should refer to one company or security only. If information on more than one company or security is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional company or security inquired about. If such additional inquiries relate to mining or insurance matter, they should be written on separate sheets of paper.

Inquiries which do not fulfil the above conditions will not be answered.

Individual Investment Requirements

It is the aim of this organization to make such investment suggestions as will best suit the specific requirements of individual clients.

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Western Grocers LIMITED

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS

Notice is hereby given that the following dividends have been declared:

On the Preference Shares, 1¾% for the current quarter, payable October 15th, 1936, to shareholders of record September 20th, 1936.

On the Common Shares, 50c per share, payable October 15th, 1936, to shareholders of record September 20th, 1936.

By order of the Board.
W. P. RILEY,
President.

Winnipeg, Man.
September 4th, 1936.

McCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL COMPANY LIMITED

Preferred Dividend No. 35

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of $1.50 per share, being at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, has been declared on the 6 per cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company, Limited, for the Quarter ending September 30, 1936, payable October 15, 1936, to shareholders of record at the close of business September 30, 1936.

By Order of the Board,
FRED HUNT,
Secretary.
August 26, 1936.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED

A DIVIDEND at the rate of three per cent has been declared on the paid-up capital stock of United Grain Growers Limited, for the financial year ending July 31, 1936.

Cheques will be mailed on September 15, 1936, to shareholders of record at the close of business, July 31.

By order of the Board of Directors.
R. S. LAW,
President.
Winnipeg, Manitoba,
August 22, 1936.

CHARTERED TRUST AND EXECUTOR COMPANY

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1% has been declared on the paid-up Capital Stock of Chartered Trust and Executor Company, for the quarter ending September 30th, 1936, payable October 1st, 1936, to shareholders of record at the close of business September 15th, 1936.

By Order of the Board,
E. W. McNEILL,
Secretary.
Dated at Toronto,
August 27th, 1936.

CENTRAL PATRICIA GOLD MINES
LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)
DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an interim dividend of 4 cents a share on the issued capital stock of the company has been declared. Payable on the second day of October, 1936, to the shareholders of record at the close of business on the fifteenth day of September, 1936.

By order of the Board,
C. R. ELLIOTT,
Assistant Sec.-Treas.
Dated at Toronto,
September 1, 1936.

SUGAR REFINERIES

EIGHT sugar refineries were operating in Canada in 1934, the latest date for which a full report on the industry is available, and of these three were engaged in refining beet sugar. The capital employed by the industry in that year was $33,151,000 and the gross value of the products totalled $36,007,000. The total sugar output was 888,763,000 pounds, of which granulated cane sugar amounted to 662,057,000 pounds, granulated beet sugar 114,002,000 pounds and soft sugars (made from cane) 112,702,000 pounds. Two of the sugar refineries are situated in Ontario and two in Quebec, with one each in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Alberta and British Columbia. The three refineries which use sugar beets as raw material are located at Chatham and Wallaceburg, Ontario, and at Raymond, Alberta. In 1934 beet sugar constituted a little over 12 per cent. of the total sugar production of the Dominion.

GOLD & DROSS

$4,168,771, including cash and equivalent of $992,257, contrasted with current liabilities of only $317,335. Thus the company is apparently in position to devote any earnings over preferred dividend requirements to liquidation of the arrears. However, if we disregard the arrears, the preferred is still a good buy, I think. At a price of 120 the yield is 5.8 per cent. I have referred to an upward trend of earnings.

It might be well to point out that the reduction of agricultural yields due to the recent drought will have some adverse effect on Canadian purchasing power over the next several months and will tend to check any rapid increase in industrial earnings. Another point: your letter speaks of the purchase of industrial stocks in place of government bonds. You understand, I trust, that the dividend return on this preferred stock is strictly limited to $7 per annum.

POTPOURRI

S. E. J., Victoria, B.C. FRANCESA GOLD MINES, Ltd., was reported to be interested in a group of claims (the Guelph group) in the Michipicoten district of Northern Ontario, but for the past year I have had no information as to activity of the company. You might write to A. P. Earle, Box 50, Station B, Montreal, Que., as he was reported to be identified with the company.

A. W., Schreiber, Ont. There is no possibility of definite prediction as to the future of OTTAWA VALLEY POWER securities. You are probably aware that the Ottawa Valley Power Company took the question of the cancellation of its contract by the Province of Ontario, to the courts and that it is currently appealing a judgment against it by Mr. Justice Rose. I understand that both parties have agreed to facilitate an appeal to the Privy Council and that argument is likely to be heard early next year. You can see, therefore, that everything will depend upon the outcome of this litigation. In the event of an unfavorable decision, I would certainly anticipate a severe drop in the bond price.

C. E. H., Montreal, Que. MOFFATT HALL is under capable management. An aggressive campaign of work is in progress at the 300 and the 500 ft. levels. The company was reported a short time ago to have raised $170,000 through sale of treasury shares and should be in financial condition to carry out a considerable campaign of exploration. The underground workings have been connected with the adjoining Bidgood. A short shoot of good grade ore has been found at 500 ft. in depth. It remains for further work to determine whether this will be an important orebody or not.

B. E., Montreal, Que. The common stock of CHAS. GURD & CO., LTD., is currently selling at around 6, which is slightly less than half what you paid for it. To sell at current levels, therefore, would mean quite a severe loss, and while I agree with you that the progress being made by this company is slow, nevertheless, if you have patience it seems quite probable that at the very least there should be some appreciation for the junior securities. In 1935 the company reported earnings of 18 cents per share on the common stock, against a small deficit in the previous year. Certain balance sheet changes further strengthened the company's position. I understand that so far in the current year there has been additional improvement and it is expected that the Ontario venture should eventually produce additional profits. As I say, progress will likely be slow, but conditions currently appear to be more favorable than for some time past.

R. E., Port Arthur, Ont. The DUNLOP RED LAKE SYNDICATE was succeeded by DUNLOP CONSOLIDATED MINES, on a basis whereby the unitholders received 75 shares for each unit. The new company had an authorized capital of 4,000,000 shares. This was all issued. In 1935 a change in capital structure was again made, with the capital changed to 3,000,000 shares and with one of the new shares issued in exchange for five of the old. The company has claims in Quebec and in Ontario but only in the raw prospect stage. FOSTER COBALT MINING COMPANY, LTD., was active two decades ago at Cobalt but has been idle for a good many years and with poor prospects of being active again. LUCKY GODFREY COBALT MINES LTD., went out of business some years ago.

H. E., Toronto, Ont. Holders of ABITIBI POWER AND PAPER first mortgage bonds are really speculating upon the outcome of the impending capital reorganization of this company. My own view is that the bonds at current levels are still quite a fair hold. As you know, Canadian newsprint plants are now operating at very high levels, the only adverse factor being the continuation of the low price for newsprint, and the unsatisfactory increase announced for 1937, to $42.50 per ton. At this level it will be impossible for Abitibi to show satisfactory earnings under the present set-up. Bondholders Protective Committees have already been working on plans for reorganization, but it is generally understood that the Ontario Government would like to see this important producer taken out of receivership. Until the plans are actually announced, it will be impossible to say how the various classes of security holders may make out, but I do think that holders of the first mortgage bonds will find themselves in a fairly satisfactory position.

C. A. J., Lindsay, Ont. OMEGA is an enterprise that shows signs of growth. The company has to pay back possibly $650,000 to Castle Trethewey before the Omega shareholders themselves can hope to benefit, but despite this, the shares appear to be a reasonable speculation. ROCHE LONG LAC is purely a gamble. The company has claims in the Long Lac district and has been doing some diamond drilling. The first work undertaken was not very successful, but in view of what has taken place on Hardrock and MacLeod Cockshutt, the hopes for Roche Long Lac have revived to the extent of this further campaign of exploration to learn whether the claims contain economic deposits or not.

E. G., London, Ont. NATIONAL GROCERS common stock is, in my opinion, reasonably attractive as a fairly radical long term speculation. While it is true that the company has been establishing very satisfactory earnings in recent years, the position of the common is complicated by the fact that arrearages on the preferred exist currently in the amount of $31.50 per share. In the year ended March 31st, 1936, the company reported earnings amounting to $14.46 per share on the preferred stock, and ignoring the existence of the arrears, this would amount to 74 cents per share on the common. It is generally believed that some announcement will be made before very long as to the plan the directors will adopt of disposing of the preferred arrearages. Naturally once these are cleared out of the way the common will become increasingly desirable. Refunding operations, some time ago, further increased the proportion of the company's earnings accruable to the junior securities.

"Constant Reader", Owen Sound, Ont. LAMAQUE CONTACT holds an interesting group of claims in the Quebec mining field. Some diamond drilling has been done, and a further campaign is to be undertaken. Early results show favorable formation and encouraging values, but the claims are still in the prospect or uncertain stage. Funds with which to carry on exploration are being secured from stock options outstanding.

B. H., Toronto, Ont. While not exactly in the investment classification, I consider the preferred stock of BLUE RIBBON CORPORATION LIMITED to be reasonably attractive for income and prospects of appreciation, should earnings continue to increase. At current levels of 29, this $3.25 preferred stock of $50 par value is yielding 6.5 per cent. on the basis of the $2 annual payments which have been made since 1932. At the present time arrears of dividends on this preferred amount to $5.93 per share. Increased competition and lowered buying power during the depression years cut fairly severely into this company's earnings, but last year, that is in the year ended June 30th, 1936, the company was able to report per share on the preferred of $2.22 as against $1.98 in the previous year. This was a fair coverage of the $2 distribution on the preferred stock and should earnings continue to mount it should not be very long before the company should wipe off existing arrearages on its senior issue. The company's balance sheet shows total current assets of $1,536,791, made up mostly of receivables and inventories, cash being only $10,321. Current liabilities of $632,443 included bank loans of $356,810 and accounts payable of $252,136. Increased consumer purchasing power will be required for expansion of the company's earnings since it distributes a wide range of household products in both Eastern and Western Canada.

R. J. M., Winnipeg, Man. LEE GOLD and GREENLAW were merged into a new company, GREENLEE MINES, LTD. Lee Gold shares may be exchanged on a basis of five Lee Gold for one Greenlee. An option was recently acquired by Greenlee on the Dalton claims in the Sturgeon River area. The showings on these claims are interesting and appear to warrant considerable work. The property has a chance, but time and detailed exploration will alone provide the answer.

B. J., Ottawa, Ont. Common stock of DUNROBIN LIMITED can obviously be regarded only as speculative at the present time. Until the company has been in operation sufficiently long to establish profitable operations, and the extent of such profit, it will be impossible to classify the junior security. In the meantime the common stock is suitable only for those who are prepared to accept a considerable degree of risk.

M. L. C., Quebec, Que. FAULKENHAM LAKE GOLD MINES has 32 claims in the Red Lake district of Northern Ontario. One group of 18 claims lies adjacent to the Madsen property, while the other group of 14 claims is in the Pipestone Bay section of the field adjacent to May Spiers. Surface work has located a number of veins, and encouraging assays have been obtained. The enterprise is in the prospect stage, but the general conditions are such as to classify the effort as a reasonable gamble.

W. J., Regina, Sask. Despite the fact that interest payments have been met regularly, I would not place the first mortgage bonds of CANADIAN VICKERS LIMITED, currently quoted at 93, in a high investment category. Although the company receives an annual subsidy from the Dominion Government of $105,000 per year, nevertheless since 1932 the company has been unable to cover bond interest requirements and sinking fund as well is in arrears since 1933. The year ended February 29th, 1936, showed considerable improvement, total operating income rising to $223,710 against $96,826 in the previous year, but net deficit last year after depreciation and bond interest amounted to $117,143, as against a deficit of $244,761 in 1935. Continuation of improving earnings at the same rate would of course put the bonds in a considerably higher investment category, but it must be kept in mind that the company's profit and loss deficit at the close of the last fiscal year stood at $1,260,940.

C. J., Hamilton, Ont. MYLAMAQUE GOLD MINES holds claims adjacent to Lamaque Gold Mines in Quebec. The property is just in the prospect stage. Some veins have been found, but it remains for actual work to determine whether the property contains payable deposits or not. A campaign of diamond drilling was recently recommended. A crew of men has been taken to the property with plans to carry out the recommendation. In the meantime, those who buy into the venture should be able to take the risk involved. The property location is favorable, and the gamble attached to an exploration campaign is justified.

W. B., Toronto, Ont. Unfortunately the anticipated earnings increase for CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES during the current year has not been realized, due chiefly to competition in the grain carrying trade. Earlier this year attempts were made to fix the rate at 6c. per bushel, at which rate the carriers might operate with profit. The competition led, however, to rate reductions, and grain is being carried at the present time at the rate of 3½c. per bushel. This naturally has reduced severely Canada Steamship Lines' profit. It is true that package freight and passenger activity have been at high levels this year, but it is not believed that this increase will compensate in the losses from the grain carrying trade. It is now generally believed that this situation will hasten capital reorganization of the company. You are probably aware that a plan of reorganization has already been proposed by the Bondholders Protective Committee, but no official cognizance of it has been taken by the company. In view of the continuation of unsatisfactory earnings, however, it seems more than probable that consideration will be given in the near term to reorganization.

G. C., Breslau, Ont. McWATTERS is producing between $50,000 and $60,000 a month and is realizing a substantial profit. The question of continuity of the ore has puzzled close observers of progress on McWatters. The chief deposits are located close to surface, although ore in moderate amount is found at lower horizons. There is a gambling chance that operations may open the way to more important orebodies at depth. The shares are speculative, but represent a reasonable hold as such.

M. F., Calgary, Alta. While the outlook for eventual realization of the principal sum of your REPUBLIC OF CHILE bond is not bright, nevertheless I think that you would be wiser to hold it, rather than accept the very low sum which sale on the open market would bring today. Earlier this year the government of the Republic of Chile offered a payment on account of interest, of $4.75 per $1,000 face value of bond. The Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, however, advised holders of Chilean Bonds not to accept this payment, since acceptance of the payment constituted a relinquishing of the rights of bondholders under the original bond. The Council feel that bondholders will eventually make out better by refusing this interim payment, basing its opinion upon anticipated improvement in the finances of the country. For further specific information, and in order that you may be on record, I would suggest that you write to the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council at 331 Madison Avenue, New York City.

P. S. N., Toronto, Ont. J.-M. CONSOLIDATED was financed largely through sale of 675,000 shares of treasury stock to Kirkland Hudson Bay Mines. Options at 40 cents per share were involved in a deal entered into last January, and this is the stock the optionholders have been recently taking up at 40 cents per share.

H. S., Woodstock, Ont. I would suggest that you communicate with Fred Page Higgins, 36 Toronto St., Toronto, in connection with the estate of STOBIE-FURLONG ASSETS LIMITED.

M. W. G., Ormstown, Que. Development will alone determine which "would be the safest mines to invest in for annual revenue and advance in price" as between SISCOE, PICKLE CROW and LITTLE LONG LAC. All three occupy a place among the more outstanding growing gold mines in this country. A speculative investment spread over the three is what I would advise.

H. L., Regina, Sask. Despite the fact that the common stock of ASSOCIATED BREWERIES OF CANADA is yielding 6% at current levels of 10, I know of no reason to anticipate discontinuance of dividend payments on this security. It is quite true that there have been no official statements as to earnings during the current year, but neither do I know of any specific reasons to anticipate any severe drop in income. It is true, of course, that crop conditions in Western Canada, where the company operates, are again unsatisfactory, and this will in all probability have a somewhat adverse effect upon earnings. Nevertheless, I can see no reason why the company should not be able to cover the current 60 cent annual distribution. In the year ended December 31st, 1935, the company reported per share on the common stock of 79 cents as against 95 cents in 1934 and 35 cents in 1933. The last report, as well, showed the company in a satisfactory financial position; total current assets amount to $890,951, including cash of $233,603, Dominion of Canada bonds at $162,476 and other marketable securities of $71,683. Total current liabilities amounted to $167,980 and net working capital to $722,971. I cannot, of course, predict any near term appreciation for the common stock, but I do think that in moderate amounts it would be quite attractive for income, and for possible eventual appreciation.

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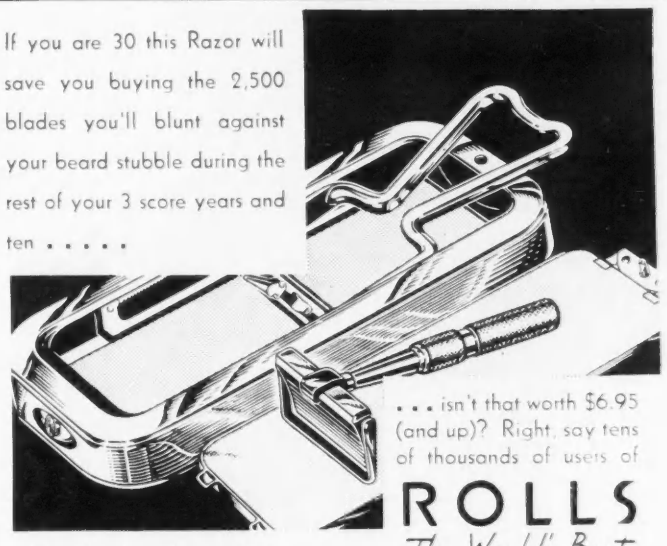

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COMMON STOCK FINANCING

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BULOLO GOLD DREDGING LIMITED
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Concerning Insurance

DISHONESTY COVER

Fidelity Bonds Afford Business Firms Needed Protection Against Loss Through Dishonest Acts of Employees

BY GEORGE GILBERT

ALTHOUGH the losses caused by the dishonesty of employees exceed those caused by fire, there are many business and financial firms which evidently do not yet realize that it may be just as important to protect their more liquid assets, such as cash, securities and merchandise, against these depredations as it is to carry fire insurance on their real property. By means of a fidelity bond, protection may be secured against loss through the dishonest acts of employees. In addition to the indemnity provided by the contract, there is usually a thorough investigation of the employee before the issuance of the bond, which tends to eliminate undesirable applicants for positions. As the reputation of any firm depends to quite an extent upon the trustworthiness of its employees, the beneficial effect of the bonding of employees upon the character of the personnel is something which should not be overlooked.

Not only does the investigation of employees prior to the issuance of the bond protect the employer at the outset against possible losses, but the fact that an employee is bonded acts as a strong moral deterrent, because the employee knows that if he causes a claim he will have to deal with the insurance company, which will deal with him in a purely impersonal manner and on a strictly business basis, rather than with his employer, who might be inclined to be lenient on account of past services rendered.

Thus the bonding in suitable amounts of employees handling cash, securities or valuable merchandise not only provides indemnity for dishonesty losses as they occur, but tends to prevent the occurrence of such losses with all their attendant trouble and worry which sometimes is worse than the actual financial loss involved. While the odds are heavily against a trusted and bonded employee becoming dishonest, the claim records of the bonding companies prove conclusively that it would be the height of folly for the business man to drop his insurance and run the risk of a crippling loss in order to save the small premium required for protection against such loss.

THAT the amount of a bond on any particular employee should bear a relationship to the position he occupies in the firm and the extent to which he has access to the cash and securities or the valuable merchandise, is also made plain by the claim records. In one instance, a man, who had been secretary of a building association for seven years, disappeared in 1933 when inspectors came to examine the books. A shortage of $21,042 was discovered, while the amount for which he was bonded was $2,000.

In another case, the employee had been engaged as secretary and treasurer of a firm in 1929, and was bonded for $2,000. In 1933 it was found that there was a discrepancy of $4,607 in his accounts. Another bonded cashier disappeared at the time of the annual audit in 1935. The audit disclosed several large shortages, one of $2,000 having been missed when the accounts were audited in the previous year. The total shortage was $5,800. Another man was employed as treasurer of a firm from 1917 until his death, a short time ago. Following his death, defalcations to the amount of $4,374 on his part were brought to light. Despite frequent audits, this employee had been misappropriating the firm's funds for a period of three years before his death. He was bonded for $1,000.

In another case, the employee had been cashier of a firm for thirteen years. While the books were being audited not long ago, he evidently became scared, for he took $250 in cash and ran away. His books were then examined, but were found to be in order, except for the $250. When he failed to return, however, a further examination of the books was made, when it was discovered that by a complicated manipulation of the accounts he had been able to get away with a total of $4,200, and that his embezzlements had been going on for four years in spite of frequent audits. Another employee had been branch manager of a firm for nine years. It was brought out that four years before the discrepancies in his accounts were discovered, he had begun falsifying the weekly accounts, showing larger cash expenditures than were actually made. The total loss amounted to $4,054.

SUCH are the ordinary run of claims which are being adjusted and paid every day by the bonding companies. They make plain that audits and auditors are not infallible and also that some trusted employees of long standing will succumb to temptation, even though bonded. These claims also indicate that the majority of employers are evidently not carrying large enough amounts on their employees to ensure complete indemnification in case of loss.

While there is no standard form of fidelity bond in Canada, the terms of the bonds of most companies are usually similar in substance. They guarantee to reimburse the employer (called the obligee) for any pecuniary loss up to the amount of the bond as a result of dishonesty on the part of an employee. In the more restricted form of bond, the employer is covered against "loss through any theft or criminal act." In what is regarded as the broader form, the employer is covered against "loss through any act or acts of fraud, dishonesty, forgery, theft, larceny, embezzlement, wrongful abstraction, wilful misapplication or misappropriation." It has been claimed that while this is considered a broader form, it is really not much broader, as it is only in a few instances that any of the latter acts would not be classified as theft or a criminal act.

There are no statutory conditions specifically applying to fidelity bonds, but there are certain provisions of the contract which are binding on the employer and which must be strictly complied with. The first is the one which requires the employer to deliver notice of any loss to the bonding company as soon as possible after the loss has been discovered, or within a certain specified period. In the broad form, the period is usually ten days. In one case in which the bond required immediate notice, notice on the 27th of the month of a defalcation which the employee had admitted to his employers on the 25th, the employee having absconded in the meantime, was held to be insufficient and the employers could not recover.

IN ANOTHER case it was held that a provision in the bond requiring notice to be given "promptly after becoming aware of an act that may be made the basis of a claim" was not complied with where notice was given weeks after the employer had knowledge of delinquencies. In another case, the auditors notified the employers on the 22nd of the month that an unexplained deficiency of $300 to $400 existed in the accounts of a secretary-treasurer covered by a bond. The employers did not notify the bonding company, but gave the employee a week to explain or rectify the matter. On the 29th of the same month the auditors about 4 p.m. informed the employers that they had discovered that a cheque for $14,000 received by the employee about a year before had not been entered in his cash book, although it had been credited to the account of the employers at their bank. That evening the matter was discussed between the employers and their auditors, but notice of the discovery of the loss was not given to the bonding company until the next morning, when the employee failed to appear at the office, and they did not authorize his arrest or detention until some hours afterwards, when it was too late to prevent his flight from the country. It was held that the employers had not complied with the requirement as to immediate notice, and were not entitled to recover under the contract.

In the broad form of bond, the employer is given ten days in which to notify the bonding company after discovery of a loss, and ninety days after discovery of a loss in which to deliver sworn statement of claim, showing items and the dates of the losses. It is also provided that no suit shall be brought by the employer against the bonding company within two months after delivery of such statement of claim, nor after the expiration of fifteen months after the delivery of the statement of claim. It is further provided that any loss for which claim is made under the bond must be discovered during its term or within eighteen months next after its termination.

It is the part of wisdom for employers to avail themselves of the protection furnished by modern fidelity bonds, and also to make themselves acquainted with the main requirements of the bonds as to notice of loss, etc., so as to ensure recovery without fail in the event of a claim.

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SPLENDID PROGRESS BY GREAT-WEST LIFE

THE Great-West Life Assurance Company, of Winnipeg, celebrated its forty-fifth anniversary on August 28. Westerners, in particular, and Canadians as a whole are proud of the wonderful progress made by this institution since starting out in two-room quarters (at $20 per month) during the early pioneer days of the midwestern metropolis. SATURDAY NIGHT joins in the many felicitations extended from all parts of Canada and many States across the line. May it continue to make progress and prosper in the public service.

The Great-West was founded by the late J. H. Brock, as managing director, assisted by Mr. A. Jardine, secretary, for many years. During these forty-five years there have only been two presidents: the late Alexander Macdonald from 1892 till his retirement in 1926, and his successor, Mr. George W. Allan, K.C., the present presiding officer. The staff has increased to seven hundred, and completely occupies the head office eight-storey building.

The first policy was written on the life of R. T. Riley, in August, 1892. Mr. Riley is not only still active, but is the efficient vice-president. The first month's records show thirty-seven applications for a total of $67,500, and a nice start for those days. Today the Great-West has over $570,000,000 of business in force. It protects practically 1,000,000 people in Canada and the United States.

When the public listen to irresponsible political demagogues shouting about "fifty big shots" controlling the wealth of Canada, they might bear this company in mind, as an illustration. The chief officer would doubtless be included as one of the big shots. But one million people are banking on the ability of this company to redeem specified contracts of a future date. These policies are distributed among some quarter of a million policyholders who have set aside each year a portion of their income, in order to protect themselves and families against possible reverses during the twilight of life. Probably ninety-five per cent. of the assets has to be conserved for that contingency.

The first Great-West death claim was filed in July, 1893, in connection with a $1,000 policy. That claim was due to the policyholder being fatally injured by colliding with a bicycle. Strange as it may seem in a mad age of speeding motor tragedies. This cheque provided the only assistance available for the deceased's family. During the last forty-five years the Great-West has paid to policyholders and beneficiaries almost $170,000,000 out of money held in trust for just that purpose. Irresponsible "Eco-comic" reformers might profitably digest such statistics.

The Great-West Life is one of the few western companies which has developed into a strong international institution. The field force expansion started during and after 1893. A branch was established in the Maritimes that year, and in Quebec during 1896. By 1902 the organized sales force was established in Calgary, and active operations started at the Pacific Coast in 1903. The Halifax agency was opened two years later, completing the field representation from one coast to the other.

One year later the Great-West started to cultivate international business relations by opening an office in North Dakota. By 1926 Minnesota and Michigan had fully equipped branches. Illinois was added in 1923, and Washington in 1931. The business now in force in these five States totals more than ninety millions. Some of the American branches are even production leaders for the company's business, successfully meeting the strenuous competition prevailing south of the border.

The Great-West operates thirty-five branches and many more district offices. The field force numbers over one thousand. It issues, on the average, sixty policies each business day. By 1927 the insurance in force had passed the half-billion mark. Today the company has over $570,000,000 of business in force.

Policyholders will naturally be interested in how their money is invested by the Great-West Life. There may have been a time during the pioneer stages when western farm mortgages played an important role. That no longer applies. The assets represent a well balanced list of investments spread right across the country.

High class bonds and debentures constitute the largest unit, being 43.8%, a large percentage of this being government bonds, fully guaranteed. City mortgages and properties take care of 19.7%, and policy loans 18.9%. Farm mortgages and properties are now down to 16.1%, cash and miscellaneous, 1.1%, and stocks, common and preferred, 0.4%.

The chief officers responsible for the Great-West Life's splendid progress are: Geo. W. Allan, K.C., president; C. C. Ferguson, general manager; Harry W. Manning, assistant general manager; A. J. D. Morgan, assistant general manager; F. D. MacCharles, assistant general manager and actuary; Eustace A. Brock, son of the founder, and Hon. A.D.C. to the Governor-General, is the efficient secretary.

The company is controlled jointly by its policyholders and shareholders. According to the Canadian Insurance Act, the shareholders may receive interest earned on their funds, together with 10% of surplus set aside for distribution. This was voluntarily cut to 5% by the directors in 1924, so in future the policyholders will receive 95% of all surplus set aside for distribution.

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The increased sale of life insurance in Canada is in keeping with the marked improvement in many other lines of business. Canadian citizens are buying and investing with greater confidence which is a definite assurance of a return to prosperity.

W. S. PENNY, who has been appointed Director of Agencies of The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, in full charge of the world-wide agency forces of the Company. He was formerly in charge of the Canadian Division. Twenty-four years ago he joined the Company's staff, entering the Actuarial Department upon graduation from McGill University. He left to serve overseas, and returned to the Company after the war, joining the Agency Department shortly after his return. He was next transferred to Western Ontario, with headquarters at Toronto, and later retransferred to the Canadian Department at Head Office.

THIS BIRDLIKE FREEDOM OF THE AGENT

CONTEMPLATING the happy lot of the man with the rate book, one of the company papers sounds this high note, which is bound to strike a responsive chord in the breasts of all field workers more or less:

"No bird flits from bough to bough is freer than is the life insurance agent. He wanders where he listeth over his territory. Whatever he picks up is his own. He does not get so much per week or day or week (regardless of whether or not his is better or worse than the man next to him. He can do as much as he pleases and he is sure that he will get his share of whatever he does. The only limit on how much he gets is how much he does."

• •

FRONTENAC FIRE CHANGES NAME

BY QUEBEC order-in-council, approved August 7, 1936, the corporate name of the Frontenac Fire Insurance Company (Compagnie d'assurance Frontenac contre l'incendie) has been changed to Canadian Home Assurance Company, the change becoming effective from August 19.

NOTICE TO READERS

Saturday Night's Insurance advice service is for the use of paid-in-advance mail subscribers only. Saturday Night regrets that it cannot answer inquiries from non-subscribers.

Each inquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber, and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Each letter of inquiry should refer to one subject only. If information on more than one subject is desired the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional question.

Inquiries which do not fill the above conditions will not be answered.

SUN LIFE OF CANADA
ESTABLISHED 1865 WORLD WIDE

Life Insurance: "A great social compact which places behind the frailty of the man standing alone, the immeasurable strength of men standing together."

THERE'S A SUN LIFE POLICY FOR EVERYONE

A COMPLETE SERVICE for Insured and Agent

Agency Inquiries Invited

8 company claims offices in leading centres in Ontario—claim service arrangements in the United States—complete coverage for automobile, fire, accident, teams, burglary, plate glass, cargo, elevator, general liability, and fidelity and surety bonds.

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OPERATING FROM ATLANTIC TO PACIFIC
"Canada's Largest Fire Mutual"

The WAWANESA MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

Ranks 3rd against all companies on total volume of fire business written in Canada.

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Reliable Agents wanted in Districts not now Served.

Head Office—WAWANESA, Man.

Eastern Office—341 Church St., Toronto, Ont.

Branches also at Vancouver, B.C.; Edmonton, Alta.; Regina, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Montreal, P.Q.; and Moncton, N.B.

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Certificate Plan B: Issued by the Society affords outstanding protection. It provides an Old Age Benefit, payable in one sum, for the full amount of the Certificate, on the 60th birthday, or payment in the event of death.

In addition, the Certificate provides a generous Disability Benefit of Ten Dollars a month, for each $1000 of Protection carried. Payments of such benefit are not a charge against the Certificate when it becomes a claim, either as a result of death or old age.

The Certificate contains the usual automatic non-forfeiture privileges. Double Indemnity may be secured for the payment of a nominal sum.

FRANK E. HAND, *Supreme Chief Ranger.*

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20 to 30% DIVIDENDS AT STANDARD RATES

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CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE: HAMILTON ONT.

Inquiries invited from established Agencies in every Province

Sickness and Accident Protection for Masons

P.A. OF CANADA EST. 1907

Unusually attractive policies offering adequate indemnity at very favourable rates. Issued by the only all-Canadian company providing insurance against accident, sickness and accidental death, exclusively for members of the Masonic fraternity. Agents in all principal cities and towns of Canada.

Head Office: GRANBY, QUE.

The Protective Association of Canada

S/N

ALLIANCE ASSURANCE COMPANY LTD. of London, England
Established 1824

ASSETS (INCLUDING LIFE FUNDS) EXCEED $150,000,000

FIRE - AUTOMOBILE - CASUALTY

Head Office for Canada—MONTREAL—E. E. KENYON, Manager
Application for Agencies Invited

Toronto General Agents—ALFRED W. SMITH, SON & RIDOUT, LTD.—36 Toronto St.—Phone ELgin 5445

Licensed under Dominion Insurance Act
Full reserve deposited with the Dominion Government

A Record of Progress

End of Year	Admitted Assets	Life Insurance For Year	Life Insurance In Force
1920	$ 3,053,933.27	$14,084,943.87	$ 37,858,592.02
1925	11,787,887.57	15,900,575.31	102,062,866.92
1930	22,890,627.39	33,635,702.82	160,133,850.50
1935	26,666,736.11	58,901,006.73	210,477,386.28

CAPITAL STOCK — FULLY PAID — ONE MILLION DOLLARS

Surplus As Regards Policyholders—$2,986,709.69
Income over Disbursements—$3,935,108.69

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OCCIDENTAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

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LIMITED · ESTABLISHED 1885
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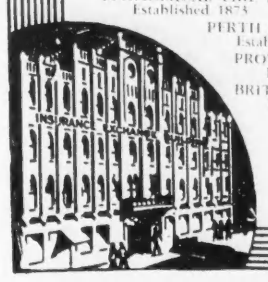
WELLINGTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Established 1840 — Assets $ 1,153,307.00
FEDERAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
Established 1925 — Assets $ 917,035.00
CONSOLIDATED FIRE & CASUALTY INSURANCE CO.
Established 1911 — Assets $ 777,039.36
MERCHANTS FIRE ASSURANCE CORP. OF NEW YORK
Established 1910 — Assets $15,207,886.00
PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Established 1851 — Assets $ 7,054,984.53
BANKERS & SHIPPERS INSURANCE COMPANY
Established 1918 — Assets $ 6,267,186.12
NEW JERSEY INSURANCE COMPANY
Established 1910 — Assets $ 3,936,205.56
MILLERS NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY
Established 1865 — Assets $ 6,123,674.85
LUMBERMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY
Established 1875 — Assets $ 4,799,269.54
STANSTEAD & SHERBROOKE FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Established 1835 — Assets $ 1,076,037.90
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COMPANY
Established 1911 — Assets $14,214,585.55

TORONTO REPRESENTATIVES

GORE DISTRICT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Established 1839 — Assets $ 2,255,521.04
ECONOMICAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Established 1875 — Assets $ 2,145,519.58
PERTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Established 1863 — Assets $ 1,514,001.57
PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
Established 1903 — Assets $ 7,011,678.15
BRITISH OAK INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
Established 1908 — Assets $ 2,526,718.86

Applications for Agencies invited and brokerage lines solicited from agents requiring Non-Board facilities.



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14-24 TORONTO ST., TORONTO, ONT.
H. BEGG, *President and Manager*

A fair attitude in the settlement of claims is productive of high regard and goodwill amongst our Agents and Assured.

The Casualty Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
Everything but Life Insurance—Agency Correspondence invited.
GEORGE H. GOODERHAM, President — A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director.

Are Your Employees Bonded?

In forty-nine years of experience in guaranteeing employers against loss by dishonesty on the part of their employees, we have found no form of insurance more appreciated when a loss occurs.

Consult any agent of

The DOMINION of CANADA GENERAL INSURANCE CO.
Est. 1887
HEAD OFFICE — TORONTO
Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver

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BRANCHES: Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec City, St. John, Halifax, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Kelowna, Victoria, Vancouver

WHEN next your fire insurance comes up for consideration, may we suggest that you give our representative an opportunity to explain how Northwestern Mutual fire insurance cuts the cost?

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION
Non Assessable Policies — *Assets $6,000,000.*

MONTREAL

FOR thousands of travellers, the Mount Royal Hotel has solved the problem of where to stay in Montreal. Located in the heart of the city -- less than 10 minutes' walk from all depots, a few minutes' walk to retail stores, theatres and points of interest -- yet sufficiently away from the noise of traffic to ensure sound, refreshing sleep. Impeccable service and splendid garage facilities. Write, wire or telephone for reservations. . . . . .

MOUNT ROYAL HOTEL

J. ALDERIC RAYMOND, PRESIDENT — VERNON G. CARDY, MANAGING DIRECTOR

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Will you please let me have your opinion concerning the Wapiti Insurance Company, head office, Wawanesa, Manitoba?

What is their reputation, and do you consider them perfectly safe to insure in?

—J. R. S., New Glasgow, N.S.

The Wapiti Insurance Company has been in business since July 1, 1927, and formerly operated under Manitoba license and charter. Since October 11, 1935, it has been carrying on business under Dominion registry, and it has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of $123,500 for the protection of policyholders.

At the end of 1935 its total assets, according to Government figures, were $257,897.35, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to $56,005.43, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of $201,891.92. As the paid up capital amounted to $149,125.00, there was thus a net surplus of $52,766.92 over capital, unearned premium reserve and all liabilities. Its total income in 1935 was $167,276.78, while its total expenditure amounted to $172,269.28, including $98,167.07 for dividends to shareholders and $33,106.51 for net losses.

All claims are readily collectable, and the company is safe to insure with.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I have an insurance policy with the Imperial Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company of Canada with head offices at Toronto, Ontario. In my dealings with them they are represented by M. M. Clancy & Sons, 18-22 Wellington St., E., Toronto, 2. Their policies are said to be guaranteed by the British America and Western Assurance Companies.

Please let me know what you think of this insurance.

—F. A. R., Barrie, Ont.

Imperial Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company of Canada was originally incorporated and commenced business in 1905, and continued in active operation until December 31, 1924, when it ceased business. It was reincorporated and commenced business again in 1928, and has continued in active operation since then. It is under the same management and control as the Western Assurance Company and the British America Assurance Company.

Its authorized capital is $1,000,000, of which $175,000 has been subscribed and paid up. At the end of 1935 its total assets were $586,014.74, while its total liabilities, except capital, amounted to $232,066.81, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of $649,867.48. As the paid-up capital amounted to $175,000.00, there was thus a net surplus of $474,867.98 over capital, unearned premium reserves and all liabilities.

Its financial position is a strong one, and the company is well managed and is safe to insure with.

IS NEW BOOM DEVELOPING?

(*Continued from Page 17*)

the 1935-36 period we have not quite kept pace with the United States, especially in the stock market, but business relations being so close, it is not likely that we will be far apart for long. A depression or a boom in the United States inevitably means a similar condition, in considerable degree, for Canada.

FROM the facts cited, can we any longer doubt the advent of prosperity? Can we blindly retain the follies and the makeshifts of depression, the government deficits and the relief, now that we are in better than normal times?

It is true that several phases of industry are lagging. Railway traffic is still down, and building is notoriously low. The commodity price level, which is an important index of, and influence on, general business, has been reluctant to move up. But in spite of these retarding influences, the general business level, and the stock market level, have forged ahead. What they might do if commodities also moved up can easily be imagined.

Leaving aside all theoretical arguments about why we have booms and depressions, let us examine the practical aspects of this situation. Having conquered the depression, are we likely to level off into an approximately stable period, or have we laid the foundations for another boom? Neither of these alternatives can be dismissed lightly. For while we have never held to an exactly normal line, there have been periods of years in which business fluctuated not far from it. In the years 1867 to 1870 inclusive, the business level was never more than six per cent. from the long-term average, according to one chart. Again, in 1901-03, sometimes termed the period of "merger prosperity" in the United States, the peak was never more than seven per cent. above normal, the feature evidently having been the consistently good level. In the years 1925-27 the maximum range again was within the limit of ten per cent. For perspective or comparison, we may mention that the swings of 1929-32 extended to as much as 50 per cent.

And it is also possible that we might continue right on into a major boom. In fact for the closest historical parallel to the late depression we have to go away back to 1874-78, when the reaction from the American civil war was most severely felt; it turned right into an important era of prosperity in 1880-83. Again the troublesome years of 1903-04, were immediately followed by the prosperous years of 1905-07.

ECONOMISTS and business leaders are finding in the current situation most of the elements which constitute the foundation for a major business boom. First of all, because of the protracted length of the depression, there is an accumulated shortage of what are conveniently called "durable" goods—buildings, machinery and other equipment for more or less permanent use. To modernize our railways, our factories, our farms and our homes, in accord with latest mechanical improvements, would keep our industries humming for some years at a pace which would constitute a major boom. And where is the money to come from? Why, right out of the money market, which is glutted with funds now going begging, or used at nominal rate of interest. There is not only the accumulation of liquid capital which develops in any depression; there is, in addition, a vast reserve or surplus created through the devaluation of the dollar to 60 per cent. of its former level, coupled with adoption of a 25 per cent. in place of a 40 per cent. currency reserve ratio, which factors double the number of dollar notes which may be issued for every ounce of gold held. And more gold is held in America than ever before.

Thus we have accumulated demand, plus money power, existing in abundance. Railway equipment, farm implement, machinery and other industries, which have not yet experienced the full benefits of recovery, and even the building trades, are capable of meeting the greatest demand in their history. At this late stage in recovery, we have confidence, which is the coping-stone in the expansion movement.

But there is more than one fly in the ointment. Government spending, with its attendant deficits, has been too big a factor in the recovery which has taken place thus far. This is true of Canada as well as of the United States, and Canadians hardly need to be reminded of the extent to which their governments are going behind financially. It is a generally accepted principle that government credit should be used to tide us over a depression and help the recovery to get started. But, as we have seen, that stage in the cycle is now over. With tax revenues mounting, our governments should now be accumulating surpluses rather than debts.

What we have is a very unbalanced situation. Governments have taken so many people under their wing that industry, even at its peak, is not likely to replace the aid of government entirely. There is more employment now than there was in 1926; the Dominion Government employment index, expressed as a percentage of the average amount of employment in 1926, stood at 104.6 for July this year. And yet more than ten per cent. of our people are on relief; probably nearly twenty per cent. are dependent upon relief or upon public works which are really part of the relief program. Population has not increased by ten per cent. in the decade. Means of support was found in the past by many thousands who now have easy access to the relief coffers.

THESE are serious barriers to prosperity. Capital shrinks from new developments when governments have nothing to offer except more and more taxation, and probably ultimate devaluation of currency. And a relief population of from 10 per cent. to 20 per cent. appreciably cuts down the normal consumption of many kinds of semi-luxury goods. Moreover, there has been introduced into the financial markets of the United States a particularly deceptive influence in the form of a surtax on undistributed profits; that is, a corporation is required to pay a higher tax rate on profits retained than on the proportion paid out in dividends. This penalizes financial strength. It is admitted that in some cases retention of profits was overdone, but in the main it has been a good thing for corporations to accumulate reserves, so that expansion could be financed without fresh issues, and dividends could be more or less stabilized through periods of low earnings. In Canada we have not had nearly enough companies in that condition—that is why there were so many defaults and reorganizations because of the depression.

But the immediate effect of the tax is to stimulate dividend disbursements, which in turn raises the value of stocks. A company which had been paying $3 per share, and found its earnings rising to $5 per share, and which normally would have felt it sound to split the increase by giving the shareholder an extra dollar and saving the other one for him, may now, through the tax, decide to pay out the whole $5 per share in dividends. What matter it when the next depression or emergency comes, it has to cease dividend payments altogether? It is up to the shareholder to provide his own umbrella.

This tax partially explains why the New York stock market has leaped ahead of our Canadian markets. In Canada we have also had retarding influences of our own, especially relief, generally weak public finances, and the Alberta fiasco. There has been nothing here to cause the investor to leap blindly into the stock market. In the United States the progress of industry, coupled with the special taxation referred to, have outweighed the uncertainties of the election, and occasional rumors of war. In both countries, people are buying stocks cautiously but steadily, because interest rates on bank deposits, on government bonds and on other corresponding securities are extremely low, while stock yields are higher and through improved earnings are likely to move up. The present business cycle does not exactly duplicate any of its predecessors. Every stage has its own peculiarities. But in its essentials it is the old story—cheap money finding its way from investment into speculative channels, and ultimately into commerce. That, coupled with the accumulated demand for goods, provides most of the foundation for a boom.

It is the writer's belief, however, that the relief and tax situation are weak elements in our present position, and that until they are remedied the foundation for an advance of maximum proportions will not be complete. Which brings us back to the first of our two alternatives—that business for a time will stabilize somewhere around a normal level; or, as a variation, that some kind of serious break or relapse will be encountered before the next boom arrives.

1782 OLD IN SERVICE — 1936 MODERN IN METHOD

PHŒNIX
ESTABLISHED 1782

LIFE DEPARTMENT

GUARANTEED SAVINGS

Here is an Insurance Policy which, at death or maturity, guarantees the return of all premiums paid in addition to the full sum assured by the policy.

Issued by

PHOENIX ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
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HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA
480 St. Francois-Xavier St.
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C. W. C. TYRE
Manager

Life Funds Exceed $83,000,000

FIRE ACCIDENT MARINE

A WORD TO HUSBANDS *about their wives*

AT marriage your wife gave up her financial independence. The increasing demands of the home and the passing of time make it impossible for her to resume business or professional life.

It is *your* responsibility, not only to provide for the home during life, but to ensure its maintenance in the event of your death. Life insurance is the SURE way.

Established 1887

THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO, CANADA

THE GENERAL ACCIDENT ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
and
SCOTTISH CANADIAN ASSURANCE CORPORATION
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GENERAL
Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation Limited
357 BAY ST. - TORONTO

Ask Us How
PUBLIC LIABILITY INSURANCE
Can Help Safeguard Your Profits
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You'll feel at home at the

NORTON PALMER HOTEL
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Only 5 minutes from Detroit. Complete comfort ... superior service. Best sample rooms in Canada. Dancing every week night. Fireproof throughout.

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PRESTON D. NORTON, Mgr. — Rates $1.50 to $6

PROBLEMS IN FIXED TRUSTS

Legislation to be Enacted by British Parliament is Expected to Improve Technique of Trusts' Operations

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

THE British Board of Trade Committee which enquired into the fixed-trust movement did its work well. Its suggestions for improving the technique of the trusts' operations met with wide approval on the part of the investing public, and were accepted with relief by fixed-trust managers, for they have strengthened the public's confidence in the trusts' certificates.

Legislation will probably follow, but it is too early to say how comprehensive it is likely to be.

It may be noted that it is now *passé* to talk of "fixed trusts"; the line dividing fixed from flexible trusts is by now so obscure that the all-embracing term "unit-trusts" has been recommended by the Committee and is already in current usage.

After they were introduced from America in 1931 the fixed trusts enjoyed a remarkable popularity in Britain. They were hailed, deservedly, as a new institution which would enable the small man to take a full interest in stock-exchange securities for the first time. Some £50,000,000 is at present invested in the British stock exchanges through the fixed trusts, mostly by small investors.

The trusts were intended to offer to the investor a clearly-defined and static interest in most sections of industry. Thus all that was necessary for the success of the institutions was a judicious selection of securities to form the trust in the first place, and of the time for flotation. Five years ago Great Britain was depressed, and the subsequent recovery was accompanied by a general appreciation of Stock Exchange prices — an appreciation which no reasonably-constituted portfolio of shares could have escaped.

AS THE Committee's report stated, there has been considerable confusion regarding the function as well as the constitution of the trusts. For some of the mistakes the trusts have themselves to blame—or congratulate, since it is a confusion which has not been unhelpful to the sales of sub-units. A form of advertising has become known wherein a yield to all appearances fixed has been offered to the public. As a matter of fact, even when the advertisement was being read, the yield was changing as the underlying securities were changing hands on the Stock Exchange at varying prices. For, like the League of Nations, a sub-unit in a fixed trust can possess a sanctity no greater than that collectively possessed by its components. In a word, investment is not in, but through, a trust.

There are certain dangers inherent in the unit-trust organization with which the investing public should be made fully acquainted. The first is the influence which the trusts' buying and selling may exert upon Stock Exchange prices because of the fact that they buy in considerable quantities larger than those normally acquired by any investors other than the banks and insurance companies. The trusts may, indeed, they have done so—force up the prices of certain securities to a level which they would not have attained in the normal course of dealings, and one to which they are not entitled by the companies' prospects.

To this danger must be allied the one which resides in "overlapping". The first requirement regarding sub-units is that they should be readily marketable; that is to say, that the sub-unit holder should be assured of ready repurchase by the Trust. In order to guard themselves against being stocked with securities in which the market is not completely free, the trusts' managers have, in their selection of shares, concentrated upon those with the freest possible marketability. This idea, and the natural inclination to include the most popular shares, have caused various shares to be selected by not only one or two but many of the trusts, so that considerable blocks of the shares of favored companies have been taken off the market. Other investors, seeing the shares thus popularized, have followed the trusts' lead.

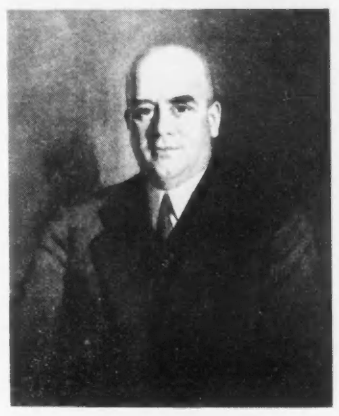
The exaggerated rise in prices which has resulted does not improve the position from the point of view of stock market operators or from that of the private investor. The position is unfavorable likewise for the trusts themselves, for subsequent selling and buying has an effect upon the prices greater than that which would have occurred when the market was as free as the size of the companies' capitals would indicate.

AN ASSOCIATED grievance is that of voting rights. It is not inconceivable that if fixed trusts continue to grow at their recent rate of development, a few years hence a majority voting right in certain securities will be exercised by the trusts. Voting in the companies whose shares are held is left to the discretion of the managers. The city hears rumors of pending large-scale amalgamations between the various fixed-trust groups. It is easy to see how, if these amalgamations were to be effected, there would be possibilities of abuse of powerful voting rights which have become separated from the power of the actual holder of the shares.

This is not the only matter shrouded in obscurity. What profits the management company makes are generally a matter of secrecy. The Committee was wise to indicate the desirability of publishing a periodic report showing the financial position of the groups.

As matters stand, the investor must rely upon his own judgment regarding the probity of managers of his funds. Legislation cannot guarantee this. Somewhat curiously, the sub-unit holders are to be asked to take as guarantee of the soundness of the concern containing their money the very system of depositing money — £20,000 is suggested — which has already proved inadequate to restrain the unfortunate financial tendencies of certain insurance companies.

On the credit side there is much to be said, but nothing that has not been said before by the trusts themselves and by their apologists. The unit form of investment is one most conveniently suited to give the small investor a spread of interest which previously had been the province of the large investor; and spread of interests has come to be synonymous with safety in matters of Stock Exchange investment. It is worth noting in this connection, however, that, so far as analysis shows, the average investment in sub-units is around £300, which shows either that fixed-trust advertising, for all its sincerity, has somewhat misfired, or that the really small investor is still content to let the savings bank guard his fortunes.



FRANK HUNNISETT. This is a photograph of a painting of the president of the firm of Frank Hunnisett, Limited, which is to be presented to Mr. Hunnisett on the occasion of his sixtieth birthday by the executives and employees at the plant on Monday evening, September 14. The portrait is to hand in the general office. The business of which Mr. Hunnisett is the head had a humble beginning, but has increased under his direction until Frank Hunnisett, Limited, is now the largest independent producer of beef, lamb and veal in Canada, and operates one of the most modern packing houses in America. The portrait is by Charles MacGregor, O.S.A.

MINES

BY J. A. MCRAE

THE Red Lake gold field continues to make marked progress, and several high grade gold producing mines appear to be assured. The properties under development range from the very low grade Howey Gold Mines to the extremely high grade Gold Eagle. They include McKenzie Red Lake and Red Lake Gold Shore already producing a grade which compares favorably with the rich Kirkland Lake district, and with Madsen and other properties looming up in advanced stages of development.

0 0

Gold Eagle is the more spectacular showing, and has recently added to the high grade ore in sight. In the southeast drift at the 250 ft. level, assays of over three ounces of gold to the ton across 12 ft. width have been reported. Also, in diamond drilling to the northwest the rich ore has been indicated at about 300 ft. beyond any former work at the 500 ft. horizon in this northwest break.

0 0

Madsen Red Lake, originally looked upon as having rich ore but in very narrow veins, is now taking a place among the mines with prospective large tonnages. This change has been the result of diamond drill-

(Continued on Next Page)

29 PORTS IN
MADEIRA
GIBRALTAR
SPAIN
RIVIERA
ITALY
GREECE
PALESTINE
EGYPT
INDIA
CEYLON
STRAITS
SIAM
JAVA
BALI
PHILIPPINES
CHINA
JAPAN
HAWAII
CALIFORNIA
PANAMA
125 DAYS

As an Empress sees the world

Again the *Empress* reviews her realm in a "royal progress." Come with this sovereign ship while she thrills her guests with 125 days of luxurious, effortless travel.

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WORLD CRUISE
Canadian Pacific

FROM NEW YORK JANUARY 9, 1937

Fares from $2300 (with bath from $3990), including standard shore programme. For further information apply your own travel agent or nearest Canadian Pacific Agent.

$100,000,000

DOMINION OF CANADA LOAN

The Bank of Canada is authorized by the Minister of Finance to receive subscriptions for this Loan, to be issued as follows:—

1 per cent. Notes, Due March 15, 1941

Issue Price: 98.25% and accrued interest, yielding 1.40% to maturity.

Notes will be dated September 15, 1936. Principal and interest will be payable in lawful money of Canada. Interest will be payable, without charge, semi-annually on March 15 and September 15, at any branch in Canada of any chartered bank.

AND

3 per cent. Perpetual Bonds

Callable on or after September 15, 1966

Issue Price: 96.50% and accrued interest, yielding approximately 3.11%.

Bonds will be dated September 15, 1936. Interest, and principal if called, will be payable in lawful money of Canada. Interest will be payable, without charge, semi-annually on March 15 and September 15, at any branch in Canada of any chartered bank.

Proceeds of the issue will be used for refunding maturing Dominion of Canada obligations totalling $73,168,200 and for general purposes of the Government of Canada.

Payment is to be made in full against delivery of interim certificates on or about September 15, 1936.

2% BONDS DUE OCTOBER 15, 1936 (With final coupon detached), and
5% BONDS DUE NOVEMBER 15, 1936 (With final coupon detached)

will be accepted at par up to the amount required for payment of allotments of 1 per cent. Notes and/or 3 per cent. Bonds. Resultant cash adjustments, where necessary, will be made at the time of delivery.

Denominations: 1% Notes $1,000
3% Bonds, $100, $500 and $1,000

Subscriptions may be made to the Head Office of the Bank of Canada, Ottawa, through any branch in Canada of any chartered bank or through any recognized dealer, from whom copies of the official prospectus containing complete details of the issue may be obtained. The Minister of Finance reserves the right to allot subscriptions in full or in part.

The subscription lists will open on September 10, 1936, and will close as to either Notes or Bonds or both, with or without notice, at the discretion of the Minister of Finance.

OTTAWA, September 9, 1936.

HOTEL BRITANNIA

LAKE OF BAYS
MUSKOKA, CANADA

The latter part of August and through September is well nigh perfect for holidaying at Britannia. Our booklet pictures attractive scenes and tells of the many comforts and sporting features. The rates are 20 per cent lower for this period and if you suffer from hay fever you get complete relief on these shores. Golf at its best, 3000 yard nine-hole course, water piped to the greens. May we mail you a copy of our booklet?

Address: THE MANAGER, HOTEL BRITANNIA
Kingsway, P.O., Lake of Bays, Muskoka, Canada

MINES

(*Continued from Page 22*)

ing a very wide zone which may prove the property to be one of the larger tonnage mines of the field. The ore in this big deposit is low to medium grade, and indicative of a good margin of net profit.

0 0

Parkhill had an output of $269,925 from 17,888 tons of ore treated during the ten months ended July 31. July output was $24,325 from 1,710 tons.

0 0

Kaw-Crow intersected values of $8.40 in four feet of diamond drill core at 221 ft. in depth and 100 ft. east of the Winoga boundary.

0 0

Lake Rowan Gold is being sampled and explored under the direction of Dr. J. E. Gill, geologist.

0 0

Mining Corporation of Canada is associated on a 50-50 basis with A.X. Exploration Syndicate, Ltd., in the ownership of a new discovery of gold in the Northwest Territories. The exact location of the find has not been announced. Extremely rich gold ore, however, has been found. The width of veins and the general geological conditions suggest a gold discovery of first magnitude.

0 0

Paymaster Consolidated Mines made a profit of $133,000 during the fiscal year ended June 30.

0 0

God's Lake has attained a depth of 850 ft., and ore showings have been established at intervals over a length of 3,300 feet.

0 0

Con. Chibougamau is responding favorably to development, to the extent that Con. Mining & Smelting Company has so far put $600,000 into the development of the property and with a further 415,000 shares optioned at $1 per share. To actually establish production, however, is not contemplated until railway transportation becomes a reality.

0 0

Siscoe Gold produced $208,207 during August from 15,358 tons of ore, for a new high record.

0 0

Macassa has two ore shoots at the 2,975 ft. level with an aggregate length of between 1,100 and 1,200 ft., and carrying $18 in gold per ton across more than 10 ft. in width.

0 0

Shenango is reported to be unable to realize profits with the little mill of 50 to 100 tons daily capacity on the property. The tenor of an independent report, however, suggests possibilities of profit from the low grade ore provided a mill of much larger tonnage could be provided.

0 0

Gold discoveries are reported less than 20 miles east of Red Lake, in an area between Trout and Collie lakes.

0 0

J-M Consolidated has its 100 ton mill in full operation, and a high degree of efficiency is indicated. Ore developed ahead of the mill is estimated at about eighteen months.

0 0

Gunnar Gold is producing approximately $42,000 per month.

0 0

Gold Lake Mines has closed down following a decision of holders of options on treasury shares to not proceed further with development.

0 0

Rouge D'Or Mines, Ltd., holding property adjacent to Madsen Red Lake, reports discovery of a wide zone of mineralization which it is believed may be continuation of the break in which Madsen has located a wide deposit of ore.

A. G. SHATFORD, who has been appointed manager of the Saint John, N.B., branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. He succeeds R. B. Buchanan, who is retiring on pension. Mr. Shatford has been with the bank since 1909.

0 0

Darkwater Mines, a new development situated at Sturgeon Lake, is estimated to have an average of $14.50 of gold per ton over an average width of 5.6 ft., and a length of more than one-quarter of a mile.

0 0

Algoma Summit Gold Mines is reported to plan completion of a mill of 500 tons daily capacity on the company's McCarthy-Webb-Goudreau property before the end of this year. The statement is made that the equipment has been ordered and paid for. A low cost, and possibly low grade enterprise is suggested. The Algoma Summit is capitalized at 5,000,000 shares, of which McCarthy-Webb-Gourdeau holds 1,250,000 shares.

0 0

Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy will hold a convention in Edmonton Sept. 30, to last three days, to be followed by the annual meeting of the British Columbia division in Vancouver October 10.

0 0

Sladen Malartic is proving value of $8 to $9 in widths of 35 feet in underground work and diamond drilling. A preliminary estimate suggests a length of 300 ft. so far indicated.

• •

PURCHASING AGENTS

NOTHING could serve better to remind one of the diversification of modern human activities, and especially of professions, than the information that the twelfth Canadian convention of Purchasing Agents Associations is to be held in Hamilton, September 25-26. If the man in the street still thinks of the purchasing agent merely as a minor business man who happens to be the embodiment of the quintessence of sales resistance, the purchasing agent himself undoubtedly regards his vocation as a highly specialized profession, a profession in fact in which there is extreme specialization within specialization. A quick glance through the convention program suggests that each type of industry or service probably has its own specialized type of purchasing agent. They will talk in such terms as "The Psychology of Purchasing" and "Scientific Purchasing in Industry." However, like all good convention delegates, they are going to have a lighter side, for the program includes an address by a former British Secret Service and Scotland Yard man on "Death in the Desert".

New Issue

$5,000,000

Dominion Tar & Chemical Company, Limited

$1,600,000 Serial Debentures, 3½%, Series "A"
$3,400,000 15-year Debentures, 4½%, Series "A"

To be dated November 15th, 1936

Serial Debentures to mature November 15th, 1937-1944
15-year Debentures to mature November 15th, 1951

Principal and half-yearly interest (May 15th and November 15th) payable in lawful money of Canada, at the holder's option, at the principal office of the Company's bankers, in Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, Saint John, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver. Coupon Debentures in the denomination of $1,000, registerable as to principal only. Fully registered Debentures in denominations of $1,000 and authorized multiples thereof. Redeemable in whole or in part, at the option of the Company, at any time prior to maturity, on sixty days' notice, at 101 for the 3½% Debentures; the 4½% Debentures to be redeemable at 103 if redeemed before November 15th, 1941; thereafter at 102 if redeemed before November 15th, 1946; and thereafter at 101 if redeemed prior to maturity, in each case with accrued interest to date of redemption. Commencing November 15th, 1945, there will be provided for the 4½% 15-year Debentures an annual Sinking Fund amounting to $250,000 per annum.

Trustee: Montreal Trust Company

Schedule of Maturities

Due November 15th	Coupon	Amount	Due November 15th	Coupon	Amount
1937	3½%	$200,000	1941	3½%	$200,000
1938	3½%	200,000	1942	3½%	200,000
1939	3½%	200,000	1943	3½%	200,000
1940	3½%	200,000	1944	3½%	200,000

$3,400,000 4½% 15-year Debentures, due November 15, 1951. Price 100 and accrued interest

We offer the 15-year Debentures, 4½% Series "A", subject to prior disposal and change in price, if, as and when issued and accepted by us, and subject to the approval of Messrs. Brown, Montgomery and McMichael, Montréal.

On orders accepted for Debentures on the above basis, holders of presently outstanding debentures may tender same in payment, the price to be paid for the latter debentures with all unmatured coupons attached to be $109.25 flat, (Canadian funds) which price is calculated to include payment for principal, premium on redemption, full interest to November 15th, 1936 (from which date the new Debentures will bear interest) and also includes an amount equal to the existing premium on sterling exchange. This price of $109.25 flat will be subject to change in accordance with fluctuations in sterling exchange.

Cash orders will be received during the period of exchange subject to confirmation and allotment after the expiration of the exchange period.

A prospectus, a copy of which has been filed under the provisions of The Companies Act, 1934, will be promptly furnished on request.

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I trust you will read each talk in the series . . . and that you will profit in no small degree therefrom.

Yours sincerely,

H. M. Parrington

H. M. PARRINGTON, M.E.

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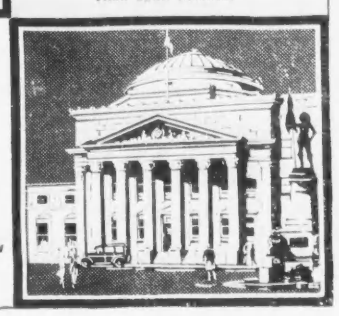


WORLD TRADE LIKELY TO RISE

(*Continued from Page 17*)

have in the future a stable level of sterling commodity prices during a period when gold prices are slowly increasing, then she must increase the value of the pound sterling in terms of gold.

IT IS interesting to note that in May of this year the pound sterling was quoted in Montreal and New York at around $4.96, while on August 28 it was quoted at around $5.03. The increase is by no means large but it does serve to show the trend of sterling in face of the world price movement. May we expect sterling to increase in terms of the Canadian dollar as commodity prices in terms of gold slowly advance? If this does not happen and the expected slow increase in gold prices materialises, then Britain will pay higher prices for foodstuffs and raw materials for manufacturing and the cost of living and the prices of goods for export will increase. An increase in the gold value of sterling would prevent an increase in living costs and its consequent labor troubles but it would handicap export trade.

It is unlikely that in solving the problem precipitate action will be taken by the British Treasury and the Bank of England and as commodity prices advance in terms of gold it is likely that a middle course will be followed, involving a slow increase in the value of the pound sterling in terms of gold. Such a course would favor stability of sterling raw commodity prices and at the same time would endeavor to prevent a rise in the prices of manufactured goods for export. It must be remembered that sterling has been manipulated with considerable ingenuity in recent years and it is not beyond the skill of the responsible authorities to maintain domestic commodity prices on an even keel while at the same time preventing a rise in prices of goods for export.

The rise in the general level of commodity prices has, however, been of great assistance to the French authorities charged with keeping the franc on the gold standard. In very simple terms, it means that French farmers will receive higher prices for their goods and it means that French industrialists will not be forced to reduce their prices in accordance with a declining raw commodity price level, thus avoiding wage reductions and other reductions in the cost of production and of course in the return on capital. In a phrase, it means that France is no longer languishing in the throes of deflation. No doubt stern measures will be necessary to maintain the integrity of the franc against speculation and raids by those favoring devaluation, but to this writer at least it seems that the franc is secure and that devaluation is not the possibility it was a year ago.

Similar observations apply to all nations of the gold bloc. At last the turn has come and commodity prices have begun to advance in terms of gold. The advance of gold prices is not altogether a natural phenomenon; it has been assisted by schemes of crop restriction and by curtailment of mineral and other production; it has been assisted by nations of the gold bloc who have deliberately increased the price level of their native field and farm products. While all these artificial measures have been helpful, they are subsidiary to the chief reason for slowly advancing prices, which is that there is a better relationship between supply and demand on world markets.

As far as France and other countries of the gold bloc are concerned, continued stability of the pound sterling (its present value in francs) or slow appreciation of it in terms of gold would have a most constructive effect on gold currencies. There seems to be a tacit understanding between London and Washington on monetary matters—official spokesmen have declared themselves in favor of currency stabilization but could not get a favorable hearing in London, so the United States seems to be satisfied for the time to keep pace with the pound sterling—and so long as sterling remains stable or slowly advances so long will the dollar emulate its example. The conclusion is that unless there is a reaction of a serious character in the general level of commodity prices gold currencies are safe and managed currencies tied to the dollar and to sterling can be expected to increase or gradually appreciate in terms of gold.

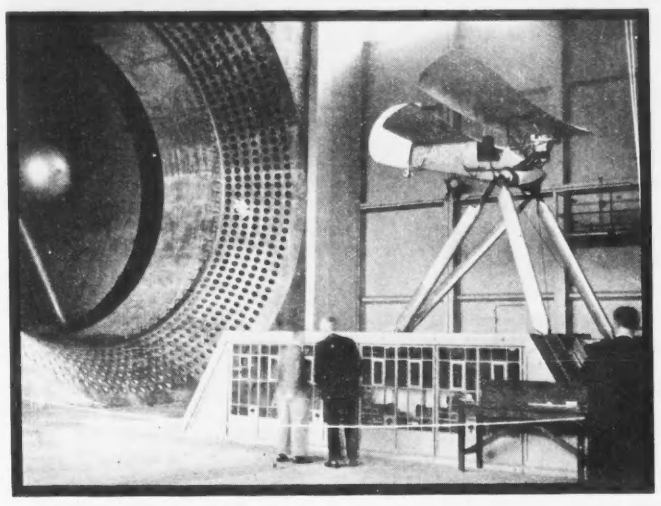
ADVANCING commodity prices in terms of gold and managed currencies and lessening of the pressure on gold currencies does not mean an early return to the gold standard. The views of the British Treasury and the Bank of England on this matter have been made quite clear in recent times; that there will be no return to the gold standard as far as sterling is concerned until certain essential conditions are fulfilled. They include a lowering of world tariff barriers, the abolition of restrictive currency regulations, reduction of favorable commodity trade balances of creditor nations, correction of maldistribution of the world's gold supply and a considerable advance in the general level of commodity prices.

We may rightfully assume that these objections hold good at the present time for there has been no indication of a change in official policy. Yet the advance in the general level of commodity prices does mean a long step forward in the direction of attaining these objectives. Fundamentally, a tariff is an instrument for redressing an unfavorable balance of commodity trade, but it has been used and is being used today for the purpose of protecting newly-established industries. But the time comes when newly-established industries started under cover of a tariff must prove their worth or be exposed to import competition; a purely revenue tariff of around 10 per cent. cannot be construed as an obstacle to world trade. When a tariff has corrected a balance of trade and there is money to spend tariffs come down and imports increase. Both Canada and the United States are now reducing tariffs, Canada because she has a very favorable balance of commodity trade and the United States because she must import more if she is to sell goods in export markets.

Currency regulations restricting trade can of course be traced to tariffs. A country erects a tariff for one of the reasons outlined above, and to sell goods in spite of it trading nations depreciate their currencies; as tariffs are reduced we may expect abolition of many restrictive currency regulations, but unfortunately many of them will remain as long as some nations deliberately inflate their currencies and thus threaten a reasonably sound standard of living. Another of the factors, reduction of favorable commodity trade balances of creditor nations, is rapidly being corrected, much more so in fact than most people realise, for the United States has bought generously from other countries during the past year or so. Steps are also being taken to correct maldistribution of the world's gold supply through increased gold production and correction of adverse trade balances and reductions in the favorable trade balances of creditor nations.

THE recent advance in the general level of commodity prices is of course the most favorable factor of all to those who are interested in currency stabilization. True, the advance during the year 1936 is small, but it is at the same time substantial and in the aggregate means much increased purchasing power. It means that the way is being cleared for a further considerable expansion in the volume of world trade through a heavier movement of commodities at higher prices and an increase in the world's exports of manufactured goods. That is the immediate effect and strong commodity prices during coming weeks may force an increase in the gold values of managed currencies and thus consolidate the position of the gold bloc currencies.

Slowly but surely world trading nations are being released from the economic bondage of recent years and an increasing general level of commodity prices is responsible for the change. When we consider the full effects of higher prices in providing larger incomes and assuring increased world trade and realize that they have relieved pressure on the gold bloc, we cannot do other than face the future with confidence. There is also the very satisfying thought that there should be little fluctuation in the exchange rates of leading currencies during coming months and whatever there is should lead to eventual restoration of the gold standard.



FINDING FAULTS IN PLANES. Here is another view of the methods being employed by Britain's Air Ministry to discover what is wrong with the planes known as "Flying Fleas", which have been involved in a number of fatal crashes lately. The photograph shows a machine of this type being tested in the Ministry's "wind tunnel" at Farnborough. Any kind of wind condition can be reproduced by means of the tunnel.

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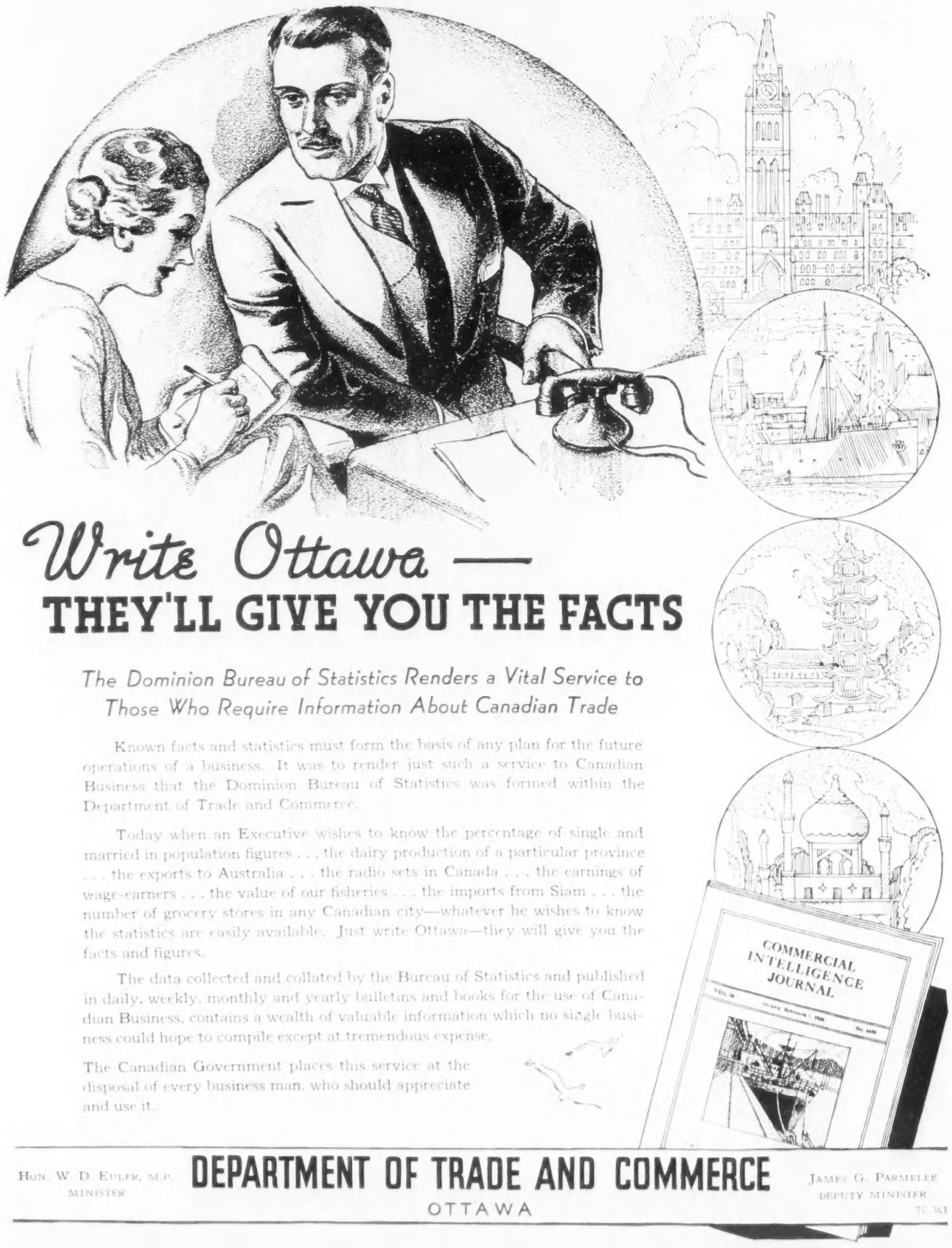

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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

OTTAWA

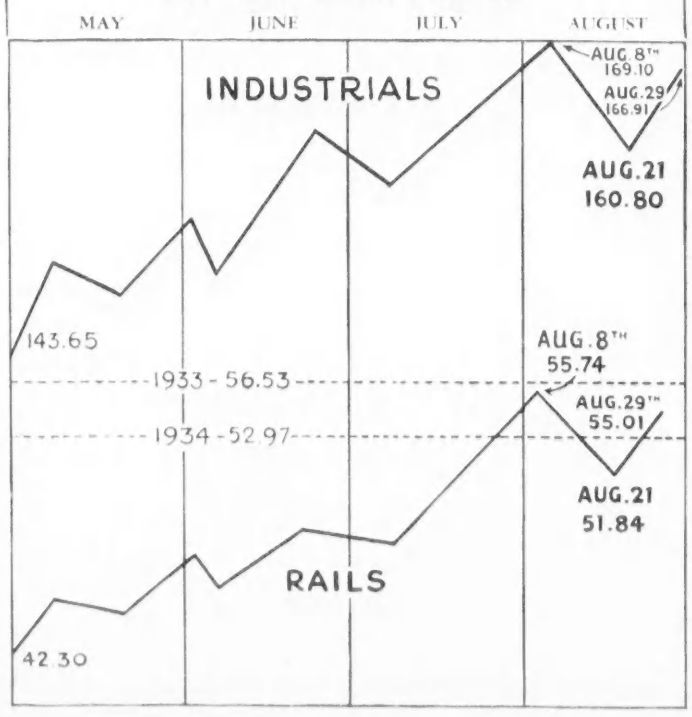
JAMES G. PARMELEE DEPUTY MINISTER

TC-361

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

(*Continued from Page 17*)

market rallies.

I firmly believe the market is much more susceptible to and affected by American politics than by the current talk of war. It has yet to feel the result of buying or selling induced by the belief of investors and speculators that Mr. Roosevelt will be re-elected, or, conversely, that Mr. Landon will replace him. As soon as the financial community know the probable or actual results of the Presidential election I think you will see a temporary selling off if Mr. Roosevelt is re-elected or a temporary boom if Mr. Landon is to be the new President. In either event the market disturbance should only be incidental for general recovery on this continent has become so pronounced that the general long term trend will continue upward for some time to come. But naturally, we reserve the privilege of altering our views about this as "time marches on".

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